PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa- &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,974.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	CALEDONIA	7568	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5264	VICTORIA	6842
19th "	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8394	MONGOLIA	8605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5264	.....	.....
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8394	.....	.....
30th "	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	7912	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8394	.....	.....
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5264	.....	.....
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8394	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamers, the "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

UNDER MAIL

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,588	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be assessed on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4696	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4696	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*‡F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*‡CHINA	5999	Early March.
*‡AUSTRIA	7688	Early April.
*‡VORWAERTS	5,290	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. ‡ Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 20th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Dec.	4 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Dec. calling at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit [illegible] and steams on through

[illegible] CALCUTTA (Direct).

[illegible] call at Karachi, Okha, Mandvi, Mundra, Kandla, Bhaunagar, Gogha, Dholera, Jaffarabad, Navalakhi, Mandvi, Mangrol, Veraval, Porebunder, Jaffer

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM RINK.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS.
The Management begs to announce that

A CHRISTMAS BALL

Will be held at the RINK
On the most Spacious
DANCING FLOOR IN INDIA.
ON FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

Tickets for a Gentleman and Lady Rs. 5.
Extra Tickets for a Lady Rs. 2.
Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co's. MUSICSTORE
Or at Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Refreshment at USUAL RATES at the REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

LEARNERS SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen. } Admission and use of
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies. } skates 8 annas.
SKATING SESSIONS.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30. } Admission one rupee.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30. }

RESERVED CLUB SESSION.
MONDAY and THURSDAY, 6 to 8.

SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
At 3 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates, eight annas.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

MATHERAN.

WITH a view to avoid inconvenience that arose after the Government Contract was abolished, Mr. LORD runs strong, durable, MANCHILS and other conveyances—supplied with best soft cushions, from NERAL to MATHERAN and BACK, and on the Hill. Lights Free, no Charges for detention, Hamals obedient. Intending Visitors are requested to apply to

N. H. LORD,
Matheran Stores.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL
BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

THE CROOKED WAY
BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

WILL BE COMMENCED EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT.

In introducing a new story by such a prolific writer as Mr. Wm. Le Queux it becomes increasingly difficult to say anything sufficiently novel or striking to be worthy of the work. In "The Crooked Way" however, our task is made easier in that Mr. Le Queux has turned over a new leaf, so to speak. While retaining all his former keen faculty for the dramatic and mysterious, the author has apparently devoted especial attention to the psychological aspect, the interplay of character.

The story opens with the meeting of two old friends. Arthur Inwood has invited Roy Royston to dine with self and wife at the Savoy. Royston was in a state of financial embarrassment and had determined to cut the Gordian knot by self-destruction. Inwood, however, generously comes to the rescue by handing his friend notes to the value of £ 10,000. Dinner is partaken of by Royston in company with Inwood and his wife Helene. Roy had known and loved Helene before she was married. But now that she is married to his friend he becomes reconciled to the inevitable; his friendship for Mrs. Inwood is a purely platonic one. He wishes to give her tidings regarding a secret in her past life—news which he thinks will be a great relief to her. But after dinner Inwood is unexpectedly called away and their intended visit to the theatre is abandoned. Mrs. Inwood accompanies her husband to their home in Cumberland Place, and Roy is left disconsolate—for a time. Late that night Royston makes up his mind that it is essential that Helene should have his news at the earliest possible moment, and so he decides to call on her at once, notwithstanding the absence of her husband. "Ah, had he but known," writes the author, "what strange and dramatic adventures awaited him that night!"

Certainly the situation, potentially dramatic enough in itself, develops amazingly, and the reader is rapidly brought face to face with a crisis pregnant with consequences to three lives. Even this first episode shows the hand of the master novelist—the student of human nature, the moulder of circumstance. The husband, who considers himself injured, shatters the friendship of a lifetime in a few tense and passionate seconds. So far we have not dipped deeply into "The Crooked Way," but we hope we have succeeded in arousing the reader's interest and in giving some idea of what to expect. Few stories of recent times grip the reader's attention so quickly or so soon sound the depths of human passion.

READ
THE CROOKED WAY
BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
IT WILL
BEGIN EARLY NEXT MONTH
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ltd.,
4, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. A.
In London Town. By F. Perkeley Smith	4 8
Notable Trials. Romances of the Law Courts. By R. Storry Deans	4 8
Humaniculture. By Hubert Higgins	4 6
The New Physics and Chemistry. By W. A. Shenstone	6 9
Brier Patch Philosophy. By William J Long	5 4
A General History of Europe. By Oliver J. Thatcher and Ferdinard Schwill 2 Vols.	7 8
The Shores of the Adriatic. By Hamilton Jackson	18 6
Napoleon's Last Voyages. By J. Holland Rose.	9 3
British Malaya. An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C. M. G. With a specially compiled Map and Numerous illustrations Reproduced from Photographs	14 0
Famous Beauties of Two Reigns. Being an account of some fair Women of Stuart and Georgian Times. By Mary Braven. With a chapter on fashion in Femininity, By Martin Hume	16 6
Race Culture; or Race Suicide. A Plea for the Unborn. By Robert Reid Rentoul	6 9
Misrepresentative Women. By Harry Graham, Author of Misrepresentative Men, Illustrated by Dan Sayre Grossbeck	3 12
Through the Telescope. By James Blakie, with 32 Full-page Illustrations from photographs and 26 smaller figures in text, Painted and Described	4 6
Northern{Spain. By Edgar Wigram Black Colour Books	14 3
The Enchanted Land, Tales told again. By Soney Chisholm, with pictures, By Katharine Cameron	6 9
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Bridges to Kipling. The Poets and the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Alfred H. Miles	0 14
Acquanimitas and other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses and Practitioners of Medicine. By William Osler, M.D.	4 0
The Future of America, A Search after Realities. By H. G. Wells	3 0
Persia! Past and Present. A Book of Travel and Research. With more than two hundred Illustrations and a Map. By A. V. Williams Jackson	14 14
Coventry Patmore's Poems. With an Introduction. By Basil Champneys	5 4
Map Reading and Field Sketching. By Colonel Willoughby Verner. Fourth Edition	12 3

FICTION.

Paper, Rs. 1-12.	Cloth, Rs. 2-4.
As Ye Have Sown. By Dolf Wyllarde.	
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William Le Queux.	
Periwinkle. By Lily Grant Duff,	
Nedra. By C. B. McCutcheon.	
In Service of Love. By Richard Marsh,	
The Eight Guests. By Percy White.	
Growth. By Graham Travers.	
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpots and Arnold Bennett,	
The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.	
Listener's Lure. By E. V. Lucas.	
The First Claim. By M. Hamilton.	
The Private War. By Louis Joseph Vance.	
Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy.	
The Miracle Worker By Gerald Maxwell.	
Nancy Nicholson. By Annie S. Swan.	
The Story of Bawn. By Katherine Tynan.	
Buchanan's Wife. By Justice Miles Forman.	
Cain's Wife. By Bernard Cecil Blake (cloth only.)	
A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford.	
Paul. By E. F. Benson.	
Chippinge. By Stanley J. Weyman.	
Wages of Pleasure. By J. A. Steuart.	
The Lady of Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.	
Diana and Destiny. By Charles Garvice.	
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.	
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.	
The Traitor's Gait. By G. Manville Fenn.	
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.	
The Triumph of Tinker. By Edgar Jepson.	
The Ingenious Captain Cobbs. By J. W. Appleton.	
Second Book of Tobiah. By U. L. Silberrad.	
A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.	
Some Irish Yesterdays. By E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross.	
Persian Roseleaf, By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.	
The Workaday Woman. By Violet Hunt.	
The Counterstroke. By Ambrose Pratt.	
A Golden Shadow. By L. T. Meade.	

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the purchase of 6 ELECTRIC DYNAMOS and some ELECTRIC FITTINGS, either in one lot or separately, the same being the property of C. Margetson, Proprietor of the English Electric Co., Medow Street, where they are now lying under attachment, and can be seen on application to the Appraiser of this Court. Tenders to be forwarded in sealed covers, and inscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Electric Dynamos, etc.," and to reach the Undersigned not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant.

F. D. SPENCER,
REGISTRAR.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under:—

DAILY.

Bombay	Dep. 7-30 A.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 10-15 A.M.
Uran	" 8-15 "	Uran	" 11-30 "
Elephanta	Arr. 8-25 "	Bombay	Arr. 12-15 "

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY.

Bombay	Dep. 4-0 P.M.	Uran	Dep. 5-20 P.M
Elephanta	Arr. 4-45 "	Elephanta	Arr. 5-30 "
do.	Dep. 5-0 "	do.	Dep. 6-30 "
Uran	Arr. 5-10 "	Bombay	Arr. 7-15 "

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

First Class	Rs.	1	0
Second Class	Rs.	0	6
Third Class	Rs.	0	2

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1906

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to-subscribers.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "&c. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR THE

BOMBAY SEASON

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

are importing by every Mail
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF

Seasonable Specialities.

Harris' Bacon,

Harris' Picnic Hams

(5 to 10 lbs.)

YORK AND CUMBERLAND HAMS,

Gorgonzola, Stilton,

ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE,

DRIED FRUITS,

Crystallized Fruits,

NUTS AND GRAPES.

A Special Feature

of the Company's new arrangement in the FORT is the

CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT,

which is completely stocked with

Chocolates and Sweets,

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
and a splendid display of

Novelties for Dessert.

Crackers,

in entirely new and pleasing designs.

The general Catalogue of the Company is Now Ready,

and copies will be sent on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Good Opportunity for Mill Factory or Model Chawl Builders.

Sale of Very Valuable Vacant Pieces of Lands at Coorla near the Railway Station Suitable for Building Purposes.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, private offers for the purchase of the following valuable vacant pieces of land with their hereditaments will be received by Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., at their office in Bank Street, Fort.

All those the several plots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Coorla, in the Taluka of Salsette and Zilla of Thana, admeasuring about 96,484 square yards and possessing different survey, pote and faini numbers together with all buildings and erections, standing and being upon the said pieces or parcels of land or any parts thereof.

Further particulars about the plots, their Assessment and tenure and the inspection of the plans of the lands can be obtained from the undersigned at their office, any time during office hours.

SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Adjusters, re Fire Loss in the "Victory Mills" at Fergusson Road, Parel, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will receive private offers for the purchase of the following machinery salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to Friday 14th December, 1906.

All Machinery on the top Floor, i.e. all mules, Hydrant Service and Heating pipes.

14 Ring Frames No. 14, 27, 13, 26, 12, 25, 11, 24, 10, 23, 9, 22, 8, 21, in Block No. 2.

Roving Frames, 4 Howard and Bullough's Frames and 2 Asa Lees, and 2 Intermediate destroyed in Block. No. 2.

34 Reels in Block No 2,
2 Reels in Block No. 3,
And 163 Cast Iron Pillars and 64 Water Gutters.

N.B.—A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a "Sea on Land" or Roundabout. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), behind the Mahim Toll Gate, Mahim, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Arthur Cecil Warner, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Leonard R. Douse, one "Sea on Land", or Roundabout worked by a Ruston and Proctor 8 H. P. oil engine with 6 boats and all appurtenances attached to it.

The machine can be seen working on the day of the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas and chairs, dining table, writing, dressing and wash-band tables, cupboards, chest-of drawers, safe, large size church organ.

1 Lot of glassware, crockery, wearing apparel, Singers handsewing machine, circular, new clothing, rifles revolvers, etc.

1 double magic lantern with about 5 doz. coloured automatic, dissolving and comic slides.

1 400 Certus Magazine Cordite Rifle, high velocity, weight bullet of 400 grain, 60 grain cordite, velocity 2,000 feet, with anti-recoil pad with cartridges.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay:—A lot of unserviceable articles such as canvas and leather bags, letter boxes, lanterns, clocks, safes, chairs, dealwood boxes etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and hourses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 14TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issue Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Postage charge one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

Are Exhibiting a Very Large Stock
OF
BOOKS SUITABLE
FOR THE SEASON.

A Choice Selection of

PRESENTATION SETS & WORKS.

In Various Leather Bindings.

Specimens of the
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
From the Best English Houses are available at REASONABLE PRICES.

CRUSHED TURKEY POLISHED MOROCCO INLAID DESIGNS & HAND TOOLING.

FULL CALF, TREE CALF, HALF CALF, RICHLY TOOLED AND FINISHED.

ENGLISH, LEVANT, TURKEY, SPANISH, FRENCH & OTHER PADDED MOROCCOS.

Dainty Limp English Bindings in Various Shades Beautifully Finished.

HANDY POCKET VOLUMES,
PRETTILY DESIGNED AND INEXPENSIVE.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CLOTH
GIFT BOOKS.
AT ALL PRICES
TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
STANDARD SETS.
CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

PRIZES. PRIZES. PRIZES.
CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF
JUVENILE BOOKS.
TOY BOOKS.
PICTURE BOOKS.
RAG BOOKS.

Books Specially Suited for
SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

PAY A VISIT TO

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the night of the 11th and 12th Instant a FIRE took place in No. 2 Hold of the s. s. "RAHMANI." While extinguishing the said fire 1614 bags of Grain, Flour, etc., have been DAMAGED, and this has been landed on the quay (H. Shed Prince's Dock), where our Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, attends to survey the same every morning between 8 & 9 A. M. and all claims must be adjusted by him.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL
HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COY., LTD.
BOMBAY, 14th *December*, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEHRAM MEHERBAN BEHARAM ADAR, of Bombay, Irani, inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client, AMERSEY DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, of the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land forming portion of the Oart known as Telwady, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remainder of the said Telwady Oart under Old Nos. 235 and 236, New Nos. 1744-1744, Old Survey No. 141, and New Survey No. 8046, together with the two messuages, tenements or houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward Nos. 161 (2) and 161 (3) and Street Nos. 4 A and 4 B, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbuj Morarji, on or towards the South by the property of Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, the Fazandar or lessor of the land under description, on or towards the East by the said Girgaum Road, and on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to the said Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas.

All persons, therefore, having or claiming any estate, right title or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to them.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1906.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 222 of 1887.

JAMNABAI, widow of Vallubhdas Hurry, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi, Road without the Fort..... Plaintiff.

VS.

SHAMCOORBAI, Widow of Bhanji Hurry, of Bombay, Hindu residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 10th day of October 1906, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of Goverdandas Hurjiwan, the heir and legal representative of the said Bhanji Hurry, deceased, a minor by his next friend Premeovervahu, widow of the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground in an Oart tenement or dwelling house situate at Vithalwady without the Fort, walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31 feet in length and 24½ feet in breath be the same, little, more or less, assessed under No. 80 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a passage or foot path and also a range belonging to Raghoba Jeewaji, on the West by the house of Juggonnath Gopinath, on the North by the house of Soni Madhowrao, and on the South by the Vithalwady Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should on or before the 16th day of January, 1907, lodged in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1906,

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW BSA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of Gill. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.

FOR SALE—A RUBBER TYRED VIS-A-VIS, in good order, by Messrs Simpson and Co. Makers. Has been in use for two years only. For particulars apply to Box No. 1337 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

STATIONRE'S ASSISTANT (Junior) WANTED. European or Eurasian. Good opening for a smart young man with experience. Apply to A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.

WANTED—MALE TYPIST and SHORT HAND WRITER. Apply No. 1356 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By an English Import House, a good SALESMAN, for Manchester Piece-Goods Must be experienced. Apply to Box No. 1296. Advt. Department "Bombay Gazette."

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W." Care of this Office.

GIANT POST CARDS.—Real English PHOTOGRAPHIC SERIES suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BARTON & CO.; Dealers in Indian and Continental Post Cards, 73, Medows Street.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 37, Medows Street

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. K. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Books and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MARADEVJI and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Errand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock, Repairs promptly executed under experienced masters. Painting and Varnishing a specialty. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADUEJEE and BROTHERS.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Hamals and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in Oil. Photographic Busts a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription Per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rods—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Wide Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Price Current" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDNG MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th Instant at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time.) The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street No. 17-21, Case No. 116 Buffalo stable 2nd Pathan Street.

The materials of buildings street No. 208—(7)210,218, Case No. 62 and 52 Girgaum Back Road.

The Materials of building Street No. 5,3,2-4,28,2,1A. Case No. 3533,40, and 43,44,45,46 Bhatwadi and Bhatwadi Passage No. 3 & Bhatwadi Lane.

The Materials of building Street No. 14, 16-17, 19, Case Nos. 26,27 and 29 Mulukwadi.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowroji, the mortgagee in possession of the business, carried on under the style of "The Motor House" at 62, Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the said shop all the goods and stock-in-trade therein.

Catalogues are published and the above goods are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at the corner of Kalbadevi and Breach Candy Roads and fronting the Esplanade Road, known as "Money School."

Under instructions from the Church Missionary Trust Association, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th December at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All those two pieces or parcels of pension and Tax land or ground one containing about 1,878 square yards and the other about 200 square yards making altogether about 2,078 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at the north end of the Esplanade Road in the Registration sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north partly by property said to belong to Pallonjee Bomanjee Palkiwalla, partly by property said to belong to Narayen Sajba, partly by property said to belong to Ardeseer Eduljee Chinoy, and partly by the Jamboolwadi Lane, on or towards the south by the Esplanade Cross Road, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West partly by the Breach Candy Road, and partly by the property said to belong to Ardeseer Eduljee Chinoy aforesaid and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 564-467 and 537, and New Nos. 2655-2457 and 2620, and are registered under Ward Nos. 1783. 4784, and 2458, Old Survey Nos. 6-1214, 1920 and 1-1191, Survey New No 1 and 7, and, Street Nos 2-6 and (1) 2 and 2 and 11 and are now and have been for a long time past in the occupation of the Church Missionary Society,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quite in harness and saddle.
1 hand some bay waler goes well in harness.
The property of the late Mr. David Isaacs:—
1 English built cabriolet in perfect order,

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

CONSIDERING THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Rejection by a Large Majority.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The House of Commons by 416 against 107 decided to reject the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill *en bloc*.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Birrell in the Commons said the Government was most anxious to save the Education Bill and he hoped the Lords would realize the necessity for mutual concession.

Mr. Balfour said if the Bill was lost the Government's procedure was responsible.

Mr. Asquith said if solution of embittered strife was attained Mr. Balfour was responsible.

LORD CURZON IN ENGLAND.

Willing to Enter Parliament.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Liverpool from America. He stated he is prepared to re-enter Parliament should a favourable opportunity arise.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

Spanish Cruisers Arrive.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Two Spanish cruisers have arrived at Tangier.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

To be Stopped as far as Possible.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill replying to a question in reference to the immigration of Sikhs and Pathans into Canada and the distressed East Indians in British Columbia, said that the facts had been notified to India and Hongkong with a view to the prevention of further immigration, and the Canadian Government will doubtless do its utmost to assist the distressed.

THE TEACHING IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Secular Education for the East.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

At the instance of M. Pichon, the French Chamber has adopted a Resolution to gradually substitute secular for religious schools in the East.

M. Pichon announced his intention of establishing secular schools at Cairo and Alexandria.

THE VICTORIOUS SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The South Africans have beaten Lancashire by 11 to 8.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION IN IRELAND ACT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Government has notified that they will not renew the Peace Preservation in Ireland Act.

The Nationalists have long protested against the Act making the unlicensed possession of arms an offence.

REBATES ON AMERICAN LINES.

Sugar Company Fined Eighty Thousand Dollars.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

An American Sugar Refining Company has been fined eighty thousand dollars for accepting rebates from the Railroads.

NO FRESH RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

M. Pichon informed the French Chamber that no fresh Russian loan would be raised in France.

M. ZOLA'S REMAINS.

To be Taken to the Pantheon.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The French Senate has passed a law for the transfer of the remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Legal Adviser Arraigned for Larceny.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

In connection with the trial of the first series of Insurance frauds before the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Burnham, the legal adviser of the Mutual Reserve Life Office who was arraigned for grand larceny, has been convicted but sentence has been postponed.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Thirteen Millions for the Army and Navy.

GREAT INCREASE OF NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The German Budget for 1907 provides a loan of thirteen million sterling to cover the extraordinary Army and Navy requirements.

The total Naval expenditure is increased one and one-third million sterling.

SUBJECTION OR WAR?

THE CRISIS IN THE FRENCH CHURCH.

M. Clemenceau Explains.

THE POPE'S EMISSARY.

HOMELESS ARCHBISHOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Clemenceau explained that Monsignor Montaguini was expelled because he handed to certain French priests instructions from a foreigner, namely the Pope, to disobey the French Law.

M. Clemenceau went on to say that if the Church wanted war it could have it, but could avoid it by conforming to the law.

Several Archbishops and Bishops have already received notice to quit their residences.

LONDON DECEMBER, 13.

Two leading French Catholic laymen have applied for permission, under the ordinary public meetings law, for all the churches in Paris. The permission asked for, if granted, hold goods for the space of a year unless His Holiness the Pope intervenes in the matter.

This arrangement appears to promise a general settlement of the present impasse.

Later advices from Paris however state that the provincial clergy do not recognise the competence of laymen to interfere in affairs of church discipline.

The provincial clergy are leaving their residences and seminaries and are prepared to conduct the services to-day without giving the notice required under the Separation Law.

LATER.

Monsigner Montaguini has arrived at Rome and drove through straight to the Vatican.

The Papal organs vehemently resent the affront to the Pope's representative and say French Government is grossly mistaken if it thinks it can intimidate the clergy or break down their dutiful and legitimate resistance.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

Wrecked by the Lords.

PICKETING AMENDMENT ALTERED.

LONDOM, DECEMBER 13.

The Trades Disputes Bill has passed the Committee stage in the Lords. Two amendments were carried despite the remonstrances of Lord Lansdowne and his supporters.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The House of Lords has altered the clause of the Trades Disputes Bill relating to picketing, rendering it almost valueless. The Labour Party is furious.

HUGE BANK ROBBERY.

Successful Raid at Odessa.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The Odessa Bank has been raided, and £10,000 stolen.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Purchase of Special Uniforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

A large number of new uniforms are being sent from India to Jellalabad, having been purchased here by the Amir's orders.

His suite and escort will be fitted out with these during the current month.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPOINTMENT.

Extension Considered Probable.

COMPLETING THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

A Special Telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London December 12th says:—"*The Daily Telegraph* states that although nothing is settled, it is not probable that Lord Kitchener will quit India on the expiration of his term as Commander-in-Chief. The Authorities prefer that he should complete the schemes of Frontier Defence.

THE P. & O. AND GERMAN SHIPS.

Progress of the Rate War.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BLAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London December 12, states that Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding over the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, referred to the rate war with German ships and complained that the Indian Government utilised vessels working in concert with Germans.

THE VICEROY'S CAMP AT AGRA.

Captain Bulkeley Starts to Take Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Captain Rivers Bulkeley, Controller of the Viceroy's Household is leaving for Agra on Saturday to look after the arrangements of His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

To Come Off in February Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 13.

The pearl fishery of 1907 is advertised to take place on the first favourable day after February 19th. Mr. Hornell, General Manager, estimates 51 million oysters against 40 Million obtained in 1906.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RESERVATION IN THE CONSTITUTION ORDINANCE.

Imperial Veto Retained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Natal Assembly has rejected the Resolution to restrict and ultimately prohibit Asiatics from trading in Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Letters patent embodying the Transvaal Constitution have been issued. The provisions of the Constitution are practically the same as sketched by Mr. Winston Churchill in his statement to the House of Commons on 31st July last.

The Chinese Ordinance terminates after the expiration of one year from the date of the first meeting of the new Legislature.

The Imperial Government reserves to itself the assent to any Bills subjecting persons of non-European birth to special disabilities; also with respect to all measures in connection with the importation of indentured labour into the Transvaal.

The Governor will remain the paramount Chief of the Transvaal.

The natives will receive special protection provided they are British settlers.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL"]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The Transvaal Constitution reserves the right of the Imperial Government to vote any Bill subjecting persons not of European birth or descent to differential disability or restriction.

No law sanctioning a condition of servile service will be allowed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Negotiations for Amending the Treaty.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

President Roosevelt submits Mr. Metcalf's report to Congress on the 18th instant with regard to the dispute between the Japanese and Californians on the school question at San Francisco.

Mr. Gearin has submitted to the United States Senate a resolution recommending the initiation of negotiations with Japan with a view to modifying the treaty with that country prohibiting the entrance of Japanese coolies into the United States.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Question about the Sara Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The following is the Notice of Question to be asked at the meeting of the Council on Friday, by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—

In view of urgent representations which have been made to Government by the Mercantile community in favour of the selection of Sara as the site for the proposed railway bridge over the Lower Ganges, and in view also of the fact that the need for the speedy construction of the bridge at Sara has been greatly accentuated during the last few weeks by the serious block of traffic which has occured at the Sara-Damukdia crossing, will Government be pleased to give such information as may be available in regard to the present position of the projects?

BUSINESS FOR TRANSACTION.

The business before the Legislative Council on Friday the 14th will be the following:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards will move that the Bill to amend the Insolvency Law in British India be referred to a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Messrs. Apcar and Ismay, Munshi Madho Lal; and will move that the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Richards and Apcar, Nawab Saiyid Muhammed, Sir Steyning Edgerley and the mover.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson will move to introdnce a Bill to repeal and amend certain Enactments relating to Abolished Rates and Cesses.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker will move to introduce a Bill to further amend the Local Authorities Loans Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett will introduce a Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Central Provinces.

EVACUATION OF DTHALA.

Orders from Home Government.

POLITICAL AGENT TO REMAIN WITH A SMALL FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

It is stated that orders for the evacuation of Dthala and the Aden Hinterland have now reached the Government of India and that instructions will be sent to General DeBrath and the Garrison of Dhala will accordingly be withdrawn.

It has been decided that the British troops having evacuated Dthala, Major Jacob the Political Agent shall remain there with a small escort of native troops. The 81st Pioneers will be withdrawn to India.

DRUGGING A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

News of an extraordinary case comes from Cochin. Mr. Hedby Goodall, Agent to Messrs. William Goodacre and Sons, Ltd., Cochin, has been long suffering from great prostration. The Doctors could not diagnose the disease for some time. The case is now pronounced due to drugging of the sufferer's food or drink by some person or persons unknown.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 13.

The Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment, the Sherwood, Foresters arrived here from Madras at 12-30 p.m. to-day.

The Regiment consists of 14 Officers and 560 rank and file under the command of Colonel Watts.

They were played to barracks by the bands of all the Regiments in Garrison.

GRAND OLD MAN OF THE PRESS.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN LENG.

From Dock Urchin to Millionaire.

ROMANCE OF NEWSPAPERDOM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The death is announced of Sir John Leng at Delmonte, California, while touring the world.

There has been no more interesting personality in the world of newspapers for years than that of Sir John Leng. He was one of the most wonderful of present-day self made men, and a living testimony to the virtues of hard-slogging. He was not of course the only man in the Empire who had, through the brightest years of his manhood, scorned delights and lived laborious days. There are thousands such, and many of them as great in their several paths as he; but at least he was a brilliant example of that great body of men who may perhaps best be described as the self-taught lower-middle class. It used to be said that "all roads lead to the North;" nowadays it is, "all roads lead to London," but to this rule there were two brilliant exceptions in the journalistic ranks of modern times and a few others, in other directions. These two exceptions were Sir John Leng, for over fifty years Editor and Proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser* and Mr. Charles Cooper, Editor of the *Scotsman*, both of whom spent their early years in the port of Hull, but instead of turning their youthful steps in the direction which every sanguine lad who wishes to grow rich had taken since the days of Dick Whittington, they took the road to the North, where fame and fortune awaited them.

If there is any romance in journalism it could be found in the brightest phases in the history of Sir John Leng's enterprise. Many are the vicissitudes of the newspaper man North of the Tweed; he alternates between the ups and downs of fortune with the regularity of the old time strolling-paper whose theatre was a barn and whose dressing apartment was a taproom. What a host of rivals have risen and fallen in the tilting field of the Scottish press since John Leng first sat in the editorial chair of the famous *Advertiser*? How many ambitious scribblers have splashed into the inky stream—and sank?—before the commiserating gaze of Sir John Leng during more than half a century of unabated activity in his profession? Talk about the spiders and the flies, of bogus mining companies, and the fortunes that are lost and the lives that are wrecked by the cupidity of the shark and the avarice of the green horn! Why, it is nothing to the wealth that is lost in ill-conceived journalistic schemes every year!

We used to hear a good deal a few years ago of the scheme for creating a Journalistic College, or at any rate, for inaugurating a sort of matriculation for Press recruits. It is an idea which is scoffed at by some very excellent men, and lauded by others equally eminent. It is one which would certainly result in raising the prestige of the individual Pressman who is educationally often very badly equipped at the outset for the responsible position which he may be called upon to fill. But it is interesting here, inasmuch as it was by some such Matriculation that Sir John Leng secured the post in Dundee which brought success and fame to both the *Advertiser* and its owner. In 1851 the *Dundee Advertiser* changed its proprietory, and another editor was wanted. The new owners, determining to secure the right man, instituted a sort of competition for practical journalists desirous of taking up the vacant post. They invited essays from competent men, in which the writers were to give their ideas of how a newspaper should be run. No doubt by this means the new owners picked up some very good ideas. At any rate, John Leng received the opportunity, and time has amply shown that his practice was quite as good as his theory. If all the Press recruits, who at some future date matriculate in somewhat similar fashion to John Leng, turn out such marvellous organizers and editors as the ex-representative for Dundee, the Press will have gained incalculably by the innovation.

John Leng's early years were spent in playing marbles and leapfrog on the piers and jetties of the docks at Hull. The boy eventually became a teacher at a private school. While there he had occasion to write a letter to the local paper on the condition of the streets. The letter signed "Dirt Hater" was the first rung on Sir John Leng's very tall journalistic ladder. It is probable that in all his subsequent notable career nothing ever gave him such exquisite delight as the reading and the re-reading of that insignificant letter when it duly appeared in cold print. The effect on the embryo editor of the *Dundee Advertiser* was such that he wrote two or three letters to the paper in Hull, and one day a line appeared in the "Notices to Correspondents" requesting John Leng to call upon the Editor. The result of the interview was that the aspirant to literary distinction blossomed forth as Assistant to the Editor and Sub-Editor of the paper. He remained in this post four years, and then seizes the opportunity offered him in Dundee. It may safely be conjectured that he never regretted his advance northward. He never looked back. He was preferred before 60 or 70 other applicants and he resolved to justify the appointment. To do this he had to work night and day for years. But he brought new ideas into the office. At every turn he was keen on the scent for improvements' old fashioned methods gave place to up-to-date ones; and from of those misanthropical sheets which never make a profit but which, like the proverbial feline, refuse to die, and appear with painful regularity every Friday afternoon, although nobody reads them, the *Dundee Advertiser* grew into a vigorous and healthy money spinner and John Leng eventually became its owner.

It is difficult in these days to believe that when the abolition of the paper duty, the advertisements duty and the penny impressed stamp was mooted, a very large number of newspaper's owners opposed the measure! But among the sensible minority was John Leng. Once rid of these pests of the newspaper offices, the Press began to become an organ of immeasurable volume in the land; the shackles which had cribbed, cabined and confined it were loosened, and like a bird escaping from the thraldom of the cage, it soured up into realms undreamt of even by the most sanguine advocate of the repeal of the taxes.

And John Long's journal set an example to the rest of newspaperdom. Its voice grew from a murmur to a bellow; its circulation trebled in an incredibly short space of time, and other papers began to flow from the machines. The *People's Journal* and the *People's Friend* followed one another, and twenty-six years ago the *Evening Telegraph* issued its first number. When John Leng went to Dundee the *Advertiser* made its modest appearance every week from a dirty little apartment in a back court, with three or four "comps" and a hand-printing machine. Now the *Advertiser* and *Telegraph* premises occupy nearly the whole of one side of the street, and the din which rolls incessantly from the busy workshops is created by some of the finest machinery in the world. Years ago the *Advertiser* was printed at the rate of about 700 an hour. Now, if all the machines were working together, well over 2,000 papers a minute would be the output.

In 1893 John Leng's forty years' honourable record in the Editorial chair of the *Advertiser* earned for him the approbation of the Queen, and he blossomed into the dignity of a "Knight Bachelor." And certainly nobody begrudged him his new title. Only the experienced newspaper man knows how many pitfalls await the young journalist just setting out upon his career; how many traps there are into which his foot may slip in an unguarded moment, and his honour be sullied for ever. And there are not many men who can, through half a century of active service, steer as clear of the temptations which the Pressman often has held out to him as Sir John Leng had. It is wonderful, too, that his brother, Sir William Leng, also achieved wealth and honour in the same walk of life, as editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*.

In politics Sir John Leng described himself as an "Old-fashioned Liberal." He voted as his conscience directed him, and his majorities at the polls were large. During the pro-Boer agitation of 1901 Sir John did his best to throw a damper on the anti-everything-and-everybody English faction by issuing a letter to the League of Liberals, in which he strongly condemned the League's obnoxious tactics in regard to the war. The League of Liberals was, of course, not Lord Rosebery's organisation. He had never joined any distinctive political sect, but wisely pursued a rational middle course, which prevented his being made a tool of by extremists. John Leng did what was, perhaps, the most sensible thing ever done by a teetotal legislator—he promoted a Bill to abolish dealers' and grocers' licences in Scotland, that the death of Sir John Leng there passes one of the most notable characters a modern journalism—a man whose perseverance and integrity cannot be too closely copied by all those who are destined, to pass their lives in the same profession. Sir John was within sixteen months of his eightieth year, and since the death of Sir John Robinson, of the *Daily News*, he had been justly regarded as the Grand Old Man of the Press.

MULTIPLE ADDRESSES IN ONE MESSAGE.

Application by Karachi Chamber for Restoration.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REFUSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

The Director-General of Telegraphs has intimated to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in reply to their representation on the subject, that the privilege of sending one telegram to several addresses cannot be restored as the advantages gained by allowing a multiple telegram addressed to several offices to be written on one form instead of being manifolded, are incommensurate with the disadvantages.

The Karachi Chamber has addressed a further representation to the Director-General pointing out that considerable delay must occur in the writing, booking, stamping and receipting several times over of the same telegram, addressed to a large number of different stations.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ MEMORIAL.

Proposal for a Portrait on the Lawrence Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

At a meeting held in Lahore, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir W. O. Clark, it was unanimously resolved that the tenure of office of the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K. C. S. I, should be commemorated by placing his portrait in the Lawrence Hall, and that subscriptions should be raised for the purpose.

A strong and representative Committee, with Sir W. O. Clark as Chairman, was appointed, at same time to give effect to the Resolution.

KING OF PORTUGAL'S DEBTS.

Stormy Scene in Lisbon Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 13.

A telegram to the Australian papers, dated London, November 29 states:—In the Lisbon Chamber during the discussion on the King of Portugal's private debts, Dr. Affonsat Costa asked Government to mortgage the private Royal estate and expel the King like a common criminal. Great confusion followed. Dr. Braga, the Republican leader, declared the King thief and robber. The military thereupon cleared the Chamber. One member appealed the soldiers to proclaim a Republic. The doctors was suspended for thirty days.

NEW BATCH OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Distribution all over India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, and have been posted to the provinces noted against their names:—

Mr. M. O'Brien to Madras.

Mr. C. C. Englis, Mr. T. S. Pipe, Mr. H. B. Evington to Bombay.

Mr. R. J. Augus to Bengal.

Mr. H. V. S. Dillon to the United Provinces buildings and roads branch.

Mr. E. S. Crump, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Mr. W. G. Yeaman to the Punjab Irrigation.

Mr. H. W. S. Smith to Burma.

Mr. A. F. Harrison, Mr. A. F. L. H. Harrison, Mr. A. Brebner to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. J. J. Hatton, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the Government Service.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN YACHT "NAHMA."

The American Steam Yacht "Nahma," under the Command of Captain George Harvey, arrived, after calling at Port Said and Suez, in harbour yesterday morning from Cannes, which port she left on the 22nd November. The Yacht Nahma is on a visit to India, and is owned by Mrs. R. Goelet, who is on board with Mr. R. W. Goelet, and the following guests, Mr. F. Riggs, Mr. J. Trevor, and Dr. Allan. She will remain in port for some days and then proceed to Calcutta. The Nahma is of 969 tons, and has two masts, and one funnel, and is painted white. She was built in 1897 at Glasgow by Thomson's Clyde Bank. Her length is 320 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth and 18 feet and her steam power is 17 knots an hour. She anchored opposite the Bombay arsenal.

It has always been a matter of regret, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Indian investor cannot be brought to put his money into the great railway of the country. Until a few years ago all the lines had been built from capital subscribed in England or provided by Government; and the interest on the many millions of pounds sunk in construction forms part of the "drain" upon India, which Mr. Hyndman and others are consistently denouncing. Lately some railways have been financed in this country but their total mileage is very small; and further efforts to attract native capital in large amounts should be encouraged as much as possible. In the Feudatory States particularly there would seem to be good openings in this direction, and a beginning is just being made in Patiala. Mr. Biddulph, Accountant-General of that State, has formulated a scheme in connection with the Patiala-Jakhal Railway, and it promises to be an interesting experiment. He was struck by the fact that while the well-to-do people in Native States invested their money in outside banks, mills, etc., they had never been asked to find capital for railways in the States themselves. The usual practice has been for a Durbar either to provide the funds from its own Treasury or to borrow from the Government of India at 4 per cent. Inquiries in Patiala showed him that if adequate security and other conditions as to earnings were forthcoming there would not be the least difficulty in raising money. Further, the would-be investors asked for guaranteed interest and facilities for realising their investments, in case they wanted ready cash. There was no objection to this; and, eventually, with the full approval of the Council of Regency, the prospectus of the Patiala-Jakhal line was drawn up.

How science is valued in England may be gauged from the following advertisement, which appears in a morning paper. It suggests that type-writing is still the most lucrative employment for women:—A young lady is required for research work in a Westminster laboratory. She must be a competent analyst (inorganic), and must be able to make radio-active determinations. Commencing salary 30s. weekly.

THE LAHORE DIOCESE.

The Lord Bishop's Visitation Charge.

TOUCHING A NOVEL POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

The Bishop of Lahore in his Visitation Charge to the clergy of the diocese refers to a novel difficulty which has just arisen in connection with the problem of European Education in India and says:—

"It is the very largely increased measure of financial help which we are now—as compared with previous years—receiving from Government that constitutes the source of my embarrassment. That that aid is very welcome and has been received as gratefully as it has been ungrudgingly tendered I need scarcely say. But at the same time one feels that the matter cannot quite rest there. It is, I believe, inevitable, I believe too it is quite just, that the Government in its new attitude is doing so very much more for us than they were willing to do in the past. They should not merely ask for some increased measure of control, this on the purely educational side, I should be perfectly willing to grant. This could, I believe, be arranged for without difficulty or interference with our religious and moral ideals and aims in connection with these schools, but should also look to us to meet their larger outlay by a larger outlay of our own and by a general rising to the higher standards and methods of education which in a variety of respects it is their aim to secure.

"I do not wish to be misunderstood and therefore I want to say explicitly that I am very far indeed from considering that at the present time all the obligation lies on one side and that we are simply recipients of Government bounty on which we have little or nothing in the way of good works to show on our own part. My view of the position is as far as possible from this: I believe, that in the past the debt which Government has owed to ourselves and other religious communions who have taken upon themselves the primary responsibility and burden of providing for the education of European and Eurasian children in this land—a responsibility and burden which so far as I can see must otherwise necessarily have been accepted by the Government itself—is very great. Indeed, to say that they have always helped us by a certain measure of grant-in-aid is almost beside the point; so inadequate has that assistance been in the past and so insignificant if compared with the expenditure which would have been entailed on the Government had they been compelled to maintain schools of this class themselves. And even now I am as far as possible from wishing to imply that the more generous aid we are at present receiving shifts the obligation from where it previously rested on to the shoulders of the other party. It is not so. Still when all this has been said I do feel that the inevitable result sooner or later of this more sympathetic and more generous Government attitude will be a desire that we too should move ahead in the matter that our proportion of outlay should be larger, our staffs more adequate and effective, and altogether our own side of the business more worthily managed. But at the present moment amid the multiplicity of diocesan activities and needs I have myself been unable, though I have sought counsel in the matter from not a few of my ablest and best advisers, to foomulate anything approaching to a definite scheme for providing for this larger outlay."

ARRIVAL OF MR DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI—euphemistically called "the Grand Old Man of India"—The president-elect of the Indian Congress to be held in Calcutta at the close of the month, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the P and O Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" this afternoon. The arrangements made for a suitable reception to him are said to be ample, and are likely to be successful in every respect. The piecegoods and grand merchants of the city have resolved to close their places of business during the day and to observe it as a holiday The Grain Market will be closed from 2 p.m and Mr. Lukhumsey Nappoo, the chairman of the Grain Merchant's Association, has been authorised to make appropriate arrangements to accord a fitting reception to the president elect of the Congress. As soon as the "Arcadia" anchors in the stream, a deputation, composed of several leading gentlemen, will proceed to the mail steamer in a launch specially placed at their disposal by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee Mistree, and will escort Mr. Dadabhai ashore. The girls of several Parsee schools will be in attendance at Apollo Bunder and will sing in Chorus a Gujerati song specially composed for the occasion. A procession will then be formed and will accompany Mr. Dadabhai to "Westropp House," Malabar Hill. The whole route of the procession will be decorated with flags suspended from Venetian poles, and in certain places spanning the thoroughfares. Mr. Dadabhai's carriage or motor car will be stopped in a few places in order to admit of his receiving floral offerings or something better. A jeweller of Kalbadevi Road has signified his intention to shower rare gold and silver flowers round Mr. Dadabhai's head as he passes by the shop. Another jeweller, Mr. Kanjee Maljee, has expressed his intention to greet Mr. Dadabhai, as he sets his foot on the landing steps at Apollo Bunder, by showering round his head real pearls and rubies. He will also present to Mr. Dadabhai an excellent photo of him set in a solid silver frame. The members of the Kathiawar Mitra Mandal have resolved to accord to Mr. Dadabhai fitting tributes of their respect and esteem. Their offices will be illuminated in the evening, and an evening party will be given in honour of Mr. Dadabhai's arrival.

WELCOME FROM LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 13.

The citizens of Lucknow assembled in public meeting do greet Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee on his return home with a most cordial welcome and express their deep appreciation of his life-long service to India and wish hearty success to his patriotic mission.

We are requested to state by the Reception Committee that the route by which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be conveyed is as follows:—From Apollo Bunder via Hornby Road to Crawford Market. From Crawford Market to Esplanade Cross Road as far as Money School and thence to Kalbadevi Road as far as Bhooleshwar Market. From Bhooleshwar Market via Pangrapole Road by Cowasji Patel Tank Road to Girgaum Back Road and thence to the Tramway Junction near Girgaum Portuguese Church.

PILGRIMS' LAST REQUEST.

Message to the Governor.

ABOUT 900 pilgrims left for Jeddah last evening from Bombay per steamer "Shah Noor." Mr. Mahomed Abdul Gani, a pleader of Gaya, who took so much interest in the Hajis' traffic between India and Mecca, was the principal among them. A large number of Mahomedan pilgrims now in Bombay were present at the bundar to see him off. They had collected a few annas from among themselves to buy some flowers to present him on his departure as a mark of regard and esteem they bore towards him. Kazi Mahomedali Murgay was also present who personally garlanded Mahomed Abdul Gani. The latter thanked those who did him that honour, and said he had only done what he thought he was in duty bound to do towards his co-religionists, that started on the same pious mission as he himself did.

On leaving Mr. Abdul Gani sent the following telegraphic message to H. E. Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay:—

"Am embarking to-day for Jeddah with a bleeding heart because I leave behind me some six thousand pilgrims who are stranded in Bombay for no fault of theirs, whose sufferings I shared. For full fortnight I applied in vain to earthly Magistrates to do these poor creatures some justice. I now leave them and their cause in the keeping of that Magistrate before whom all high and low have one day to appear and render their accounts. Before leaving, however, I beseech you in the name of all that is sacred in religion and humanity to feel compassion for these poor creatures and see that the last and only desire of these people is satisfied. Without the Haj life to them is lingering death. My attention is drawn to British India Steam Navigation Company's explanation to magistrate which is undoubtedly most misleading. I respectfully invite your Excellency's kind attention to the Company's advertisements in the Bombay vernacular papers and request you to get them translated by your officials and then judge for yourself and see that justice is done to the helpless. God bless you."

ZENANA MISSION SCHOOLS.

Distribution of Prizes.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, presided at the prize distribution in connection with the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High Schools, held in the Town Hall, at 5 o clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, among them being the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Venerable Archdeacon Dickens, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, J Monteath, and Rev Canon Heywood.

The following programme was gone through very creditably.

Carol	See Amid the Winter Snow	School
Kindergarten Song	The Hungry Spider	Kindergarten
Action Song	Beautiful Flowers	Girls of Std. I & II
Cantata	Spanish Gildoa	Upper School
Action Song	Girls Versus Boys	Girls and Boys, Stds I & II.

The Reverend Canon Heywood then read the report of the School in which, among other things, was said: This year we sent up 11 candidates for the lower grade art Certificate, and gained four certificates, 5 Candidates passed in Free hand drawing; 7, in Colour drawing; 8, in Geometrical drawing; 11, in Memory drawing; and one candidate was distinguished as "very good." Four candidates were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, the same number for the Government Certificate for Kindergarten Theory and practice and six for the Government VIII Standard Examination. The results of none of these Examinations have as yet been published, but we have reason to believe that we shall have a very good record. In the early part of the year we had the Hons: Gertrude and Emily Kinnaird coming and going among us and we shall not soon forget their interest and help in our work. And now the year is done and its fabric is being taken from the loom, and as we look at it, we see flaws and imperfections certainly, but we can gratefully say that God has blessed the work of our hands. As in former years we have had much help from friends of the school. Not least among the kindnesses shown is that of His Excellency in consenting to preside to-day. To spare time in a busy life for such a function, not only shows good will but also means that the educational aims of this country are dear to his heart. A short time ago when His Excellency presided at the celebrations of St. Andrew's day and many toasts were proposed, one toast was conspicuous by its absence—there was none to the Bairns. This seems to me great ingratitude to a very important part of our community. This His Excellency has atoned for to-day by being present in their midst. The following extracts from the Inspectress' report were also read: There are now in all 11 regular teachers, two of whom also in the normal class attached, and in addition student teachers, who gave lessons in Marathi and Gujrati. In other respects the school is adequately and sufficiently staffed. The Curriculum is a wide one particularly in the lower school: the quality of the work varies very much from class to class. In the Kindergarten the children are bright and evidently tactfully managed: the variety of race and temperaments of the small children call for an unusual amount of patience and sympathy, whilst it affords an interesting field of experiments in moral training.

I attach a high value to the discipline to which the young Indian boys are obliged to submit. Although as a rule self-willed when first admitted they readily and willingly submit to regular routine, when once they get into touch with the rest of the class . . . Too much time and attention is given to English . . . The manual work of the children was on the whole neat. In St. I Mr. Bala reports the Arithmetic good, but the pupils are not quick in practical application of the multiplication tables. Geographical definitions were well understood. Historical stories only fair. Taking the work as a whole, the children are bright and have formed the habit of thinking for themselves: there is very little sign of learning by rote the common defect of Indian pupils. This I largely attribute to the training given in the Kindergarten.

His Excellency the Governor then gave away the Prizes to the children.

The prizes having been given away, the Rev. Dr Mackichan proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency. He said that they were grateful to his Excellency not only for his presence among them, but also for the most kind and sympathetic manner in which he had taken part in that evening's interesting proceedings. His Excellency had all along manifested a keen interest in the work of the schools in this Presidency. He supposed that every Governor who came to that Presidency soon discovered that one very important part of his functions was the encouragement of education and of such undertakings as well represented by this school. From his long experience he could say that there had been few Governors in this Presidency who had responded more heartily to the demands on this part of their manifold duties than His Excellency Lord Lamington. (Applause).

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

H. E. Lord Lamington in reply said:—Dr. Mackichan, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank Dr. Mackichan for the fine way in which he proposed the vote of thanks and you all for the very cordial reception you gave to that proposal. The report that has been read out by the Rev. Canon Heywood includes a reference to the great function that took place in this Hall about a fortnight ago, and a complaint is made that the toast to the Bairns was not included amongst the toasts given on the occasion of the dinner devoted to the memory of St. Andrews. I plead guilty to the very great crime of omission which was perhaps due to the unparalleled and long speeches delivered on that occasion. I sympathise with Miss Wilson, but I think we all hold children in such high estimation that it is really quite unnecessary that a toast should have been proposed to them. It was past midnight when only the fringe of the toast list was reached and I tremble to think what might have happened if I had lingered long to dwell on the merits of the children of the different nationalities that are found in the city of Bombay. We have all heard with great pleasure the report that was read out, and in these days when children play such prominent part in the social life of this country and at home when so much attention is given to their needs and wants indeed, I may say to their comforts, if not luxuries, it was not necessary to have the toast on the list When we know that so much care has been devoted in this institution and also when we have had the opportunity of witnessing such a charming and attractive entertainment on the boards below the organ, for my part I think had I been in schools in this days, I believe I could have learnt something. Teaching is given to children in the most pleasant form now-a-days. To begin with, the Kindergarten system enables them to prepare their lessons in such a way as to beguile their time in intelligent manner instead of going in the stereotyped mechanical way which I think was the process when I was young. Certainly the methods taken are justified by the results. We have listened not only to the report of Miss Wilson but also to that of Miss Ashworth, the Inspectress of Girls' schools. It was a very lucid and instructive report, and gives a fair statement of the work done in the school. On the whole it is evidently satisfactory. As to singing, I may say with regard to the opening item on the programme that I have heard nothing more tuneful and more melodious since I have been in Bombay. (Applause). In fact the whole of the programme that was before us showed what interest the girls and boys took in the training that had been given them. As regards more solid part of the work, I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to it in detail. But to my mind the most remarkable feature connected with this school is to be found in the appearance of the scholars both male and female, and still more of the audience that is before me. I see before me a most varied audience typical of the many races and creeds that are to be found in Bombay. I think it is very remarkable, indeed, that all the pupils of this school are under the obligation of attending to religious instructions. It speaks volumes of the tact and manner in which that instruction is given that parents of so many diversified creeds should be willing to send their children to this school. I understand that this school was originally started as a school for Europeans, but owing to the change of circumstances and neighbourhood of Girgaum the Europeans have quitted the neighbourhood, and their place has been taken more and more by children of other races. But the institution still retains that obligation to give religious instruction. This seems to me an extraordinary contrast to what is now taking

large number of prizes to children and I do not think I need impart any particular precept to them. But one fact does come to my mind, and that is that in the first year of our arrival in this city I believe Lady Lamington came here to perform the function which I am privileged to perform this afternoon. It is now upwards of two years that my wife left this country; but one does feel what an important part the woman plays not only in the man's own domestic life, but also in his outside duties. As Governor I feel conscious what essential help a wife can give to her husband in the position of a Governor in the performance of his duties, and by her help what a great share of responsibility is taken off his shoulders. I say this because I like to tell those girls, who largely predominate in this school, that the training that is given in this school, the obedience and discipline that is enforced, and the self-control and the good manners that are taught here are meant to fit them to perform those duties of serious responsibility that must befall them in their later and grown-up life. Well, we as a race came in for a great deal of criticism from time to time; but when we come in contact with institutions of this description that we know, how many devoted workers undertake such great and important work of training girls of the country in which they reside. I see in the report the lines quoted: "Childhood shows the man, as morning does the day." I hope this is the doctrine that sways the mind and conduct of those who hold themselves responsible for the teaching and the training of the girls and boys attending the Girgaum School, and I do feel a sense of pride that there are so many of my countrywomen and countrymen who are giving their services in this laudable fashion. (Applause). In conclusion, I would say that for many generations to come this advantage may be offered by the Girgaum School to those of the different races that I see before me now, and may it ever bear the same large measure of success that has attended the work of the school up to the present moment. (Applause).

A NEW WAY HOME.

The 'Compania Trans-Atlantica.'

A well known Indian official who travelled to Europe recently by one of the steamers of the Compania Trans-atlantica from Colombo, very strongly recommends it and says it deserves to be better known than it appears to be. The Company make passengers very comfortable and the feeding is excellent. Very good wine is given at every meal and on Thursdays and Sundays an extra special dinner is added with champagne and ices thrown in. All included in the very moderate fare of Rs. 550 to Lisbon and Rs. 585 to Liverpool if the long sea trip is undertaken. The Compania General de Tabacos of Manila is allied to the Compania Trans-atlantica and the desirability of extending their operations to Marmugao is apparently about to be considered. If carried out this will open up Portuguese trade considerably. There are tremendous possibilities of the development of trade at Goa owing to the discovery that both Rubber and Cotton can be grown there. In fact a large syndicate, it is hoped, will soon be formed to establish large plantations of these two products there. One suggestion made is that the Compania Transatlantica should make Marmugao a port of call—fortunghtly if possible—during the cold weather, enlisting a certain number of Gibraltar stewards for the benefit of the English and Portuguese passengers who do not speak Spanish, and lay themselves out for the passenger traffic from Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Bangalore and Bellary, most of which would go by the more direct and cheaper route if it could. The Southern Mahratta Railway would have to amend its present inconvenient time-table, so as to give the Bangalore passengers a shorter delay at Londa than the present *thirteen hours* for the Goa train, but the Bellary and Belgaum trains as at present would suit.

The people of Goa would be benefited very much also by a direct route to Lisbon and to Macao in the other direction.

The Line, so much advertised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is well known. The latter Company advertise that passengers and *goods* are booked through to England from all stations on their Railway, but the following is what happened to a traveller:—"Heavy baggage was booked home in this way and it was taken and kept at Marmugao, after the British Customs at Castle Rock had opened it and disarranged all the careful packing, and intimation was then given that the Company declined to take it on board. The whole consignment thereupon had to be railed to Bombay to be shipped by P. and O.

Writing from Suez a correspondent 'gives an interesting description of some of his fellow passengers on board, one of the Compania Transatlantic, a steamers. He states:—"We are not a full boat, two nuns of the Order of S. Vincent de Paul, one friar who has just escaped from capture at the hands of the rebels in Manila (they had him for three months or more and nearly killed him), the Director of the Manila Cheroot Company and an assistant in the same Company. We are a very social lot—the nuns particularly so. The ship's Chaplain is a real good sort—took him for a bull fighter at first until he appeared in his cassock and gave us a sermon. The Compania Transatlantica take great care of their men—a chaplain to every ship and mass twice a week, with rosary every night and a sermon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. I have been appointed Professor of English on board and give lessons every afternoon before dinner, I was much amused at the way the nuns took it upon themselves to look after us. They objected to my reading after dinner, as they said it was bad for the digestion and nobody but an Englishman would do anything so irrational. One of them poked her head into the smoking-room the other night and ordered me to come out at once and talk to them as it was the Padre's orders that nobody was to injure his digestion by reading after dinner. "As you don't smoke you have no business to be inside that stuffy room; come out therefore and talk to us. We are not like your Sisters of Canossa in India—cloistered nuns that can't talk to a man—we go everywhere and talk to everybody."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" December 13.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhaskar Raoji Dixit, Mamlatdar, taluka Yeola, and Magte of the Second Class in the dist of Nasik, with in invested jurisdiction to try cases arising under sect 63 o. the Bombay Dist Police Act, IV of 1890.

Mr Bhaskar Raoji Dixit to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

Mr Bhowanidas Narandas Motiwala, BA, LLB, to be an Hony Presidency Magte who shall have co-ordinat jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Hony Presdy Magte.

Mr Vishvanath Ramchandra Majli, BA, LLB, passed on the 3rd Dec an examination in Maratha according to the Higher Standard.

The Gover in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaokar, BA, LLB, to be a substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr Mahomed Sikandar Khan, Fateh Khan, and to do duty as Deputy Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

Mr Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria, Mamlatdar, taluka Nadiadin the Dist of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magte of the First Class in that dist.

The resignation of Mr Jamshedji A Dalal of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat is accepted.

Mr Khusrubhai Nasarwanji Behremandikhan to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr Jamshedji A Dalal, resigned.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, Mamlatdar, Taluka Khed, Mr Chitambar Koshav Gadgil, Mamlatdar, Taluka Sirur and Mr Govind Jagannath Padhye, Mamlatdar, Taluka Bhimthadi are empowered to make order as to first offenders.

Mr Vaman Gangadhar Gokhale, Mamlatdar and Magte of First Class in the dist of East Khandesh, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr Shantaram Purshottam Kulkarni, Acting Mamlatdar, Taluka Nandgaon in the dist of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Laxman Krishna Kalyanpurkar, Mamlatdar, Taluka Ratnagiri in the dist of Ratnagiri, is appointed, to be a Magte of the First Class in that district.

Mr Ganpat Jayawant Rege, on relief, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, during the absence on deputation of Mr O H L Napier, or pending further orders.

Mr F Sequeira acted as fifth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, from 6th June to 12th July both days inclusive.

Mr Firozshah Pestonji Jehangir, Asst to the Comr, C D, is granted an extension by two months of furlough.

"DOING" ELEPHANTA.

An Unorthodox Trip at an Unorthodox Hour.

As the clock on the Rajbai Tower struck six Dimples yawned, and dropped her book petulantly on the floor of the verandah.

"Two hours before dinner" she groaned, "two hours before bed, seven hours sleep, and then—Sunday. Beastly dull day Sunday, isn't it."

I lay down my paper and stared at Dimples.

"Feeling bored, dearest?" I asked.

"Horribly! Not so bad as I shall to-morrow, though. To-morrow I shall feel positively comatose. Sundays are so wretched."

Dimples,—the sunny, cheerful Dimples,—looked tired as well as bored—tired of books and bikes, music and tennis and the rest of life's minor occupations, and in want of a novel diversion.

"I want to do something rash," she continued, "Just to run out on the sunny street, to gather up my frocks and bolt off down the road! Wouldn't everybody look shocked!"

"Especially the natives" I replied.

Just then an idea struck me. It was not a brilliant idea, but it had possibilities.

"Say, Dimples, how would an early morning trip to Elephanta do? I guess you'd want your breakfast by the time you got back."

"An excellent idea. How lovely! So good of you to think of something. What shall we—but, —Oh, are there any tigers there?

"None!"

"Wild elephants?

"None!

"Scorpions?

"Never seen any.

"Good!"

Dimples certainly seemed to have livened up a lot already. I almost began to enjoy the idea of the trip myself.

"Now we shall want something to eat, shant we?" said Dimples.

I replied in the affirmative, and in ten minutes Dimples was on her way to Monaglia's for the sandwiches.

At seven o'clock next morning we—that is, Uncle George, Cousin Tom, Dimples and I—were on our way to the Modi Bunder, where a veritable pandemonium of native life was in progress. Though the streets in the Fort were deserted, here, a mile away, the world was entirely astir. We quickly got aboard the Elephanta steamer,—a trim-looking boat, with deck as clean as a new pin—and having commandeered a supply of deck-chairs we settled for a pleasant run across the Harbour.

But the trip was not destined to be the tame affair that I had secretly hoped for. I had purchased on board, a "back number" of a sensational-looking novelette—"Buffalo Bill on the Bummel," I think it was called, or "Deadwood Dick at the Devil's Dyke" or something equally attractive—and had just dipped into the first page when the boat began to move off. At once there began a race of a dozen natives across the quay to get aboard. The way these Mahommedan fellows leapt from the rail of the moored steamer to that of the moving one was perfectly astounding. The last man to attempt the feat had a narrow escape. He was well on in years, and three or four feet of space divided the two steamers. But after a few seconds hesitation he ran to the stern, where the distance was not so great, and while the passengers looked on with breathless interest the poor old man sprang on to the rail and leapt! Happily, a strong arm assisted him to retain his balance on the rail of the moving steamer, but the moment was distinctly a thrilling one.

The landing at the improvised jetty at Elephanta provided another "thrill." Dimples and I reached *terra firma* safely, cousin Tom following in the thick of a brown crowd. The natives, most of whom wore no headgear, observed the rail under which it is necessary to duck one's head when stepping on to the jetty, and ran up the steps right gaily. Cousin Tom followed, but the brim of his topee hid the rail from his view, with the result that on jumping on to the jetty he was suddenly precipitated backwards into the crowd of women, several of whom carried babies on their hips. Fortunately strong arms were once again stretched forth to steady the falling mass of humanity, and Cousin Tom was eventually pushed on to the jetty with his "topee" over his nose and blanched cheeks showing beneath it.

After this we felt like adventurous Crusoes indeed, a-wondering what next was to befall us. So we started off briskly round the hill, admiring the lovely views of rock and sand and sea, with the tall palms standing out boldly against the blue of the sky. A little diversion was quickly caused by Dimples' delight at the pretty little crawling goldwallas offered to us in match boxes by the urchins of the island. It was hard work trying to restrain Cousin Tom from wasting his films on the charming views opened out before us, but when we came to the native village of palm-leaf huts perched on the crag right above us, our youthful snapshottist could be restrained no longer. So he out with his Kodak, and—

Tom nearly dropped his camera, for such a piercing scream just then rent the still air that half the village was down the road in ten seconds. I turned round and there was poor Dimples, leaning against the rock with a face the colour of sour milk, while a huge snake, four feet long, swung from the end of a pole over a cooly's shoulder. The reptile's head had been injured, and it was red and gory-looking. The cooly was rather aghast at the commotion he had created, and quickly stepped back a few paces, so that Dimples might get back her roses. She turned her face to the wall while I compelled the wretched fellow to drop the snake and kill it with a whack across the head.

Then we slowly proceeded on our journey, with two dhoolies following us. Although ill and momentarily shivering with "creepiness" Dimples gallantly refused to take a dhooli, and eventually we reached the welcome shade of the trees at the entrance to the cave compound. There we sat down, and prepared to refresh the inner man, when lo!—we discovered that the sandwiches had been left on board the steamer!

It was really too bad of Uncle George to have gone on by the steamer to the next Island with the whole basket of sandwiches on the seat beside him. At least, that's how Cousin Tom put it, in his ingenuous way. Uncle George, deep in his London *Times*, was probably as unconscious of the sandwiches as we had ourselves been an hour ago. But that didn't occur to Tom. He was suffering torments from "Little Mary", having been up too late to get any breakfast. Dimples didn't mind, however. She smiled sweetly at our discomposure, and sipped her lemonade very refreshingly. Her pleasant face had a soothing effect even upon Tom, and so we chatted merrily in the cool shade of the trees.

When we had rested, Tom had still not had his fill of photos, so we placed Dimples in a dhooli, which was quickly raised to the bearers' shoulders, and some excellent pictures of the charmer resulted. Dimples sat as bolt upright as Britannia on Sanger's colossal car, but didn't look so bored. Anyway, the snapshots will serve to remind the dear girl for the rest of her life of what *ought* to have been one of the happiest days of her life.

As it was, she was still doomed to suffer. I had purchased tickets for the caves, and so suggested that it was time we began our exploraton of them.

"Oh! bother the caves" said Dimples. "It's much nicer here than in those musty old dungeons smelling of mildew and beetle-nut, and full of ugly figures and scorpions. Let's stop here!"

I must say I felt relieved. Gods and lings have no fascination for me, though it certainly seemed violently unorthodox not to "do" the lions of the island. So I lit another cigar, and reflected upon the delightful originality of wayward woman. Just then Tom spied a bunch of bottle-bird's nests hanging on a wall. Instantly we rose to examine these ornithological curiosities, and I passed my hand up the neck of a bottle of smooth hay to feel the remarkable formation inside. So curious is this that I directed Dimples to do likewise. This she did, when, having got her hand and wrist right into the nest, she suddenly set up a terrific scream and tore the nest to smithereens in her efforts to extricate her hand. Poor girl, when I pulled the hay from her fingers I tore away also a sturdy brown scorpion! So we ran to the kind old attendant who was sitting hard by, and he quickly produced his lancet and ammonia, and ere long, although for a time the poor girl endured untold agonies, she was smiling as sweetly as ever, though gazing pensively at her bound-up fingers.

An hour or so later, and we were again within the Fort of Bombay; and, in spite of our "adventures"—and our hunger!—feeling very thankful to the Bombay General Steam Navigation Company for running a service of boats which gave us such an invigorating early-morning sea trip.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

QUESTION OF PROVIDING A MUSSALMAN CEMETERY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, reporting the seriously over-crowded state of the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery at Elphinstone Road, and requesting the Corporation to decide whether the community should be provided with a cemetery at Municipal cost when the over-crowded state of the cemetery in question was first pointed out to its managers, they selected a new site adjacent to the cemetery. But the use of this site, as burial ground, was strongly objected to by Government as it was close to the site of the proposed new jail. On sanitary grounds a site at Naigaum Road could not be used as a burial ground. Under the circumstances the Municipal Commissioner left it for the Corporation to decide whether the community should be provided with a cemetery at the Municipal cost.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded, that the letter from the Commissioner be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, to the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the question of the Corporation's liabilities with regard to the provision of the place for the disposal of the dead.

The proposition was agreed to.

SHIFTING THE PLAGUE QUARTERS.

The Hon. Sir. P. M. Mehta asked for priority for the consideration of the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department:—"I am directed to state that Government contemplate appointing a Committee consisting of the Officers named below to consider and report on the possibility of abolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected along the sea-face Bombay, and it is considered desirable that a representative of the Bombay Municipality should be on the Committee. I am to request therefore that you will be good enough to nominate a member for that purpose. The Committee:—Mr. P. J. Fitz Gibbon, C. E., Suprintending Engineer, Northern Division, President; and Mr. G. W. Hatch I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. H. Kemball, C. E., Chief Engineer, City Improvement Trust, and Major J. G. Hojel, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., Surgeon in charge, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Members.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, be appointed as the Corporation's representative on the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla hoped that the removal of plague quarters would not be carried out in a way so as to cause inconvenience to the people, but Government would provide for an equally suitable site in case the removal was decided upon.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as a rider, which was accepted by the mover of the proposition, that the Government be requested to give them an opportunity to state their views on the report of the Committee, before the Government chose to take any action thereon.

The proposition was agreed to.

A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

An urgency was asked for and granted, for the consideration of the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, to fill up temporarily the post of the Executive Health Officer of Bombay:—"With reference to Corporation resolution No. 540d of 22nd November 1906, deputing the Executive Health Officer Dr. Turner, for temporary duty under the Government of India and requesting me to make proposals for temporarily filling Dr. Turner's appointment, I have the honour to recommend for the approval of the Corporation the appointment of Dr. W. Venis, M.R.C.S.L.S.A., D.P.H. who has held the appointment of divisional Health Officer since September 1898, and who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the post and fully capable of carrying them out satisfactorily for the period of Dr. Turner's deputation.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Metha moved that as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter, Dr. Venis be appointed sub-protem Executive Health Officer of Bombay on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month, until Dr. Turner was relieved for the temporary duty under the Government of India.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master moved an amendment to the effect that Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormasji, the Divisional Health Officer, in the Municipality, be appointed to the post temporarily left vacant by Dr. Turner, instead of Dr. Venis. The speaker contended that Dr. Sorab had a better claim to the post than Dr Venis.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the amendment. He said he supported the amendment, because it involved a question of justice and fair play. He had nothing to say against Dr. Venis, but there were gentlemen in the service who had a better and a stronger claim to the post than that medical officer and he thought justice should be done to the men who deserved it, especially to the man who was serving the Municipality for the last seventeen years, and who held diplomas and degree of a higher class than the one recommended by the Commissioner. Yet the Commissioner had not thought it necessary to appoint any one of them in that much coveted post. The speaker was understood to mean Khan Bahadur Dr. Chouksey and Dr. Sorab Cowasji, and he was heard to say that the claim of Dr. Chouksey was waved off, because he confined himself to the plague and hospital work. But Dr. Sorab's claim should be recognised by the Corporation. Comparing the degrees and the diplomas that Dr. Sorab held with those of Dr. Venis, the speaker observed that during the former's long service in the Municipality, there had never been a single complaint against him that he did not do credit to the post he held. He had read in the reports of the Health Officer that Dr. Sorab had been doing good service in the Municipality. The speaker continuing said that another instance and a glaring instance of the injustice done in the Municipality was with regard to the temporarily filling up the post of the Executive Engineer. In the place of Mr. Hall, they contemplated appointing a mechanical Engineer, when they had men in the service with better claims to it. In conclusion, the speaker hoped that the Commissioner would not allow any injustice to be done to his subordinates.

Mr. Padhya moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said that this was not the first occasion on which Dr. Sukhia spoke about his fairness or about his errors of facts. He must protest most strongly against the absolutely incorrect way in which Dr. Sukhia had placed the facts before the House. When Dr. Sukhia spoke on the former occasion on the re-organization of the drainage department, none of the members present sympathised with him and so he [the speaker] said nothing in reply. But that afternoon there was again the same sort of misrepresentation of facts by Dr. Sukhia. A mere glance in the working of the Municipality would show them that all his statements were quite incorrect. Dr. Venis's starting post in the Municipality, earned him a pay that was double the amount of pay given to Dr. Sorab. So from the first, Dr. Venis was Dr. Sorab's senior. There was no justification for the statement by Dr. Sukhia that the Municipal Commissioner made mistakes and did injustice to his subordinates.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that from what they had heard from the Commissioner and known of the inner working of the Municipality, they would come to the conclusion that the attack made by Dr. Sukhia on the Commissioner was entirely unfounded. The members of the Corporation had not come in touch with the daily routine work of the respective officers, and the Commissioner therefore was the best judge as to which of his subordinates was the best fitted to serve the city, irrespective of his degree diplomas or seniority.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta replying to the arguments said that Dr. Sukhia had entirely misrepresented the facts. For filling up the post of the Executive Health Officer, they should select a man who was personally familiar with all the work and the responsibilities attached to the post of a Health Officer, and Dr. Venis was the man just fitted for that work. The claim to the post, therefore, of Dr. Chowksey could not be entertained as that officer was engaged with plague duties. Dr. Venis had joined the Municipality on a pay higher than that drawn by Dr. Sorab when he entered the Municipal service and therefore Dr. Venis must be considered senior to Dr. Sorab. Under the circumstances the Commissioner was perfectly right in his recommendation.

Dr. Sukhia apologized to the Commissioner and withdrew anything that he might have said against the Commissioner.

Dr. Master and Mr. Padhya having withdrawn their amendments, the original proposition of Sir Pherozshah Mehta was carried.

THE WAY OF SERVING THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

In accordance with notice given Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the flooding of the compound of the premises of the estate known as Gold Mohur Castle situate on the western side of Byculla Bridge by storm-water on account of the want of an intercepting drain thereat and on account of the substitution of a larger storm-water drain which served the locality for a number of years by a small drain just at the entrance of the lane known as Papabhoy Lane, which small drain is not only inadequate to carry all the rain-water coming down the declivity of the bridge, but which also receives storm-water from Love Lane opposite; and he be requested to remedy the nuisance reporting what measures he would recommend for the purpose."

Mr. Dhondy said that he personally took the Municipal Commissioner to the spot where the nuisances was created, and on being convinced of the complaint, the Commissioner took immediate steps to remove their grelvances. If the members, instead of making lengthy of speeches adopted the course he had pursued, they would be serving the interest of their constituents in the best possible way. He hoped Mr. Long-speech (referring to Dr. Sukhia) would take a leaf out of his book, and follow his example, he would have no cause to be afraid of being not elected. Laughter.)

The of motion was agreed to. This finished the business before the House.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Mr. John Wallace, C.E., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 26 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I C. S., (Madras); Mr. A. W. Marshall, (Bombay); Major J. Shakespear (Manipur); Captain F. W. Barrett (Muttra); Mr. C. I. Ainslie (Bombay); Major R. M. Lowis (Umballa); Lieutenant J. C. Pickersgill-Cunliffe (Diyatalawa, Ceylon); Mr. J. Gerard Bendien (Bombay), Mr. Q. C. Ollenbach, (Dehra Dun, U. P.); Mr. E. N. Drury, (Thayetmyo, Burma); Mr. Edward D. Haffenden, (Mandalay, Burma); Mr. D. C. Boles, (Meerut); Mr. J. A. Field, R. E. (Jubbulpore, C. P.); Major G. S. Wood, I. M. S. (Calcutta); Mr. F. A. Grant (Thaytmyo, Burma); Capt. Robt. A. Lloyd, I. M. S. (Jhelum, Punjab); Khan Shree Fatedin Khan, Chief of Manavadar, (Manavadar, Kathiawr); Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., (Sukker, Sind), Mr. O Steffen (Bombay); Mr. H. Uehlinger (Bombay); Lieut-Col. H. E. Banatvala, I. M. S. (Khandwa, C. P.); Capt. W. H. Cox, I. M. S. (Santa Cruz); Mr. H. H. G. Mitchel, (Mrdras); Mr. N. V. Holberton, I. F. S. (Toungoo, L. Burma) Mr. R. W. M. MacMillan (Rajmundry, Godavari Dist.), and Mr. G. B. Messers. Adam, B. F. T. (Pijinmana, U. Burma)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard acknowledged receipt of the following:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Shikra	Astur badius	Capt W D Keys, I M S
Some fresh water shells	Limnea auricularia	Lt R Hill
1 Phoorsa (alive)	Echis carinata	Major O A Smith
1 Sand Snake	Eryx johnu	Do
1 Mud turtle		Mr F G Hutchinson
1 Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	Capt R Skeen, I M S
1 Tree-frog (alive)		Mr C M Sykes
1 Chukor Patridge albino	Zaccabis chucar	Capt H B R Nicholl
1 White collared Ouzel	Merula albicincta	Mr J C Bond
1 Grey headed Ouze	Merula exstensa	Do
2 Eggs of the Kashmir Wren	Amorthura neglecta	Lol A E Ward
2 Eggs of the Skylark	Alauda arvensis	Do
4 Eggs of Tickell's Willow Wren	Phylloscopus affinis	Do
1 Box of Butterflies		Lieut L S Penton
2 Shark's jaws		Lt S H Stevenson R I M
2 Flying fish	Exocætus bahiensis	Mr W F Jardine
1 Lemur (alive)	Lemuridæ fam	Mr W R Scroggis
2 Snakes		Lieut H R Watson
2 Rats	Datera sp	Major S Prall, I M S
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodynchus paradoxus	Major O A Smith
1 Green Tree Snake (alive)	Dryophis mycterizans	Revd F Dreckmann, S J
A number of moths	Megaderma lyra	Mr R E Green
1 Rat		Mr A M Primrose
Some butterflies	Rudoresa taxicolor	dre Jackson
1 Photograph of young Takin		G. F M Bailey
1 Green Keelback Snake (alive)	Macropisth o d o n plumbicolor	Lol W B Bannerman, I M S
2 Mouse-Hares	Ochotona macrotis	Lol A E Ward
1 do	do auritus	do
1 Tibetan Hare	Lepus tibetanus	do
1 Hare skull	do oiostolus	do
2 Bats		Revd F Dreckmann, S J
2 Mice		do
2 Wild Dogs skins	Cyon dukhunensis	Mr A P Percivat, I P S
2 Green Tree Vipers (alive)	Lachesis gramenius	Mr P Gerhardt
4 Skulls of the brown Bear	Ursus arctus	Mr C H Donald
1 Skin of Hedgson's Hawk-Eagle	pisactus nepalensis	Mr C H Donald
3 Bats (skins)	Magaderma lyra	Mr A M Primrose
1 do do	Scotophilus sp	Do
1 Rat		Major S E Prall I M S
27 Lizards, new to our collection	Stenodactylus o r i entalis Alsophylax tuberculatus Gymnodactylus scaber, do kachhensis do stolickzkæ do khasiensis Agamura cruralis do persica Jonaides indicus Hemidactylus rurcicus do persicus do giganteus do platyurus Ieluya mutilata Gecko monarchus Phelsuma andamanense Draco taeniopterus Otocryptis bivittanta Jonyocephalus subcristatus Acanthosaura major Japalura variegata, do planidorsata Salea horsfieldii alotes jubatus do Cristatellus do gigas do mystaceus	The Trustees of the Indian Museum (in exchange) do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Some fishes, shells and Marine specimens	Mugrattus tar ruf scens Lophophorna refulgens Megalæma marshallorum Heliocrion Sp:—	Eng Lt S S H Stevenson R I M Lt General W Osborne do do
1 Rat (alive)	Corvus axis	J Lee Steward
2 Common Marsh Pheasant		Capt W H Evans, R E
1 Great Himalayan Barbet		
2 Himalayan Snail Shells		
1 Chestal or spotted Deer		
Some Butterflies from Chitral		

* Sent to Victoria Gardens.

Minor Contributions: Col. G. E. Hyde Cates, Mr. G. D. Eykyn, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Col. W. B. Ferris, Mr. H. O. Shoubridge, Mr. W. L. Palmer, Mr. J. M. Tarachand, Mrs. A. H. A. Simcox.

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Agricultural Ledger, No. 2, 1906.

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Indian Insect Pests, by H. Maxwell, Lefroy.—From the Author.

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Note on the Chilgesa Forests of Zob and Takht-i-Suliman Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing.

Notes on the influence of Forests on the Storage and Regulation of Water Supply, Forest Bulletin, No. 9, by S. Kardley Wilmot.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. H. S. Symons exhibited a snare which was used by the natives for snaring quail. It was obtained at Aligaum near Poona.

Lieut. P. Beaumont (South Lancashire Regiment) exhibited an exceptionally fine Chital or spotted-deer head which was greatly admired. The horns measured 38½ inches in length, 30½ widest span (outside) and 25 5-8 from tip to tip. The stag was obtained in April last by Mr Beaumont in the Central Province jungles.

PAPERS READ.

1. Importance of a knowledge of the Biting Flies of India, by Col. W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S.

2. On a new species of Grey Duck from Burma, by E. W. Oates.

3. Destruction of Mosquitoes and their larvæ by Fish and Lime, by General W. Osborne.

4. Do bats capture and eat birds? by E. E. Green, F.E.S., &c.

5. Abnormal antlers of the Chital (Cervus axis) by Lieut. J. A. Field, R.E.

6. A live Takin (Budorcas taxicolor), by Lieut. F. M. Bailey.

7. Breeding grounds of the Common Locust, by E H Aitken.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY DECEMBER, 15.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The December Plate—Russley Maid.
The Arab Plate—Wadi, Cautor, Shaffi, Wait-a-While
Multiform.
The Pony Plate—Marchiel Nell.
The Arab Pony Plate—Varco, Hermit.
The Novice Plate—Dhaman, German Gold.
The old year Plate—Modlool.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effec wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER.

(Continued from Wednesday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Green manuring or the ploughing in of pease, beans and other leguminous crops that add to the fertility of the soil by taking their nitrogen from the air is well-knowu in India, though it is not yet well known that to grow these to perfection an addition of phosphoric acid and potash is necessary,

Though lime is frequently employed in Europe it is doubtful if any improvement would be caused by its use in India, as most soils in India have a plentiful supply and it is worth repeating and bearing in mind the old saws: "Lime makes rich fathers and poor sons" and "the use of lime without manure makes both farm and farmer poor," because it unlocks the unavailable plant foods which are consequently used up all the more quickly.

Wood ashes are used all over the country as also the ashes of the burnt cow-dung. The supply of potash from this source is great, but very large quantities must be used and these are scarcely obtainable. In the absence of natural potash manures we have large supplies from the famous mines of Stanfort whence various salts are raised and refined and sent all over the world as fertilisers. At first it was for common salt that these mines were worked. In 1857 digging down 1050 feet for rock-salt, the proprietors came upon a layer of minerals chiefly compounds of potash and magnesia. This was at first consigned to the rubbish heap till science discovered the benefits to be derived from potash as a manure. Since 1861 the output has increased from 2,293 tons to 3,037,035 tons in 1900, of which 1,641,492 were used for manufacturing concentrated potash salts and 1,387,185 from carnallit and rock kaiserit and 1,337,185 tons from kainit and sylvinit.

Connected with the mines are chemical works which transform the crude salt into the refined and concentrated products required by chemistry and agriculture. Thus we get for fertilizers muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and kainit. Kainit is a crude salt containing from 12 to 12 per cent of pure potash and 34·6 of chloride of sodium or common salt. For plants like the cocoanut it is perhaps the most useful fertilizer that can be had and in places where common salt is often employed it will prove most successful. In India it has produced in combination with other fertilizers the most gratifying results when used for paddy crops and with cotton, while the potash serves as a manure the common salt kainit contains serves well as an insecticide.

Though muriate of potash contains from 46 to 57 per cent of pure potash, and is consequently a very concentrated potash, fertilizer for most crops, it also analyses from 21 to 7 per cent of common salt and is consequently not so good for crops like the sugar-cane, potato and tobacco for which sulphate of potash containing 49 to 52 per cent. of pure potash and practically free from chloride of sodium is better. Now we have seen that farm-yard manure contains small quantities of nitrogen and potash and about half the quantity of phosphoric acid. Immense words must be used to supply the nitrogen and in its absence tons of ashes when procurable are placed on the fields. But ashes are often more difficult to procure than cattle manure and paddy fields are left without this most essential fertilizer, though year after year the land is deprived of it. They must soon be depleted. Light soils, it is well known are deficient in potash, and very slight attempts are made to supply this. Once we see what the crops take out of the soil we should endeavour to put into it at least the minimum taken out. We should therefore, use complete manures, i.e., such as contain the principal plant food ingredients. This, however, is not sufficient. The manures should also be well-balanced, which means, we should put these plants foods into the soil in the proportion in which they are extracted by the crop. To have an idea of the different amounts of plant food extracted from an acre by different crops and the consequent necessity of preparing a well-balanced fertiliser, we subjoin a small table of what a few crops according to the Queensland Agricultural Journal take from the land:—

	Nitrogen	Phos Acid	Potash	Lime
Sugarcane	127	44	298	71
Wheat	43	23	36	16
Maize	61	31	66	14
Rice	41	26	68	10
Cotton	54	19	40	25

Here we see varying proportions of food extracted by different crops and it would certainly not pay the farmer to use the same fertilizer for each of these. To obtain the amount of potash required for a sugar-cane crop would be a terrible waste of nitrogen. It would be more practical and cheaper in his case to supply the nitrogen by the use of farm-yard manure, supplimented if necessary by artificial fertilisers and to obtain the necessary potash by a few bags of sulphate of potash bought from the Stanfort Potash works. With leguminous plants the stable manure would be a harmful waste for these plants take their nitrogen from the air, but the phosphoric and potash must be supplied by the soil, and if it be deficient in these, a bag of superphosphate and either kainit, muriate of potash or sulphate of potash would suffice, according to the plants' requirements of mineral matters. The use of complete and incomplete fertilizers has been shown in numberless experiments and the addition of potash to the incomplete fertilizer has invariably produced the most striking results. The addition of 2 cwt of sulphate of potash to an otherwise complete fertilizer has raised the potato crop per acre from 3 tons

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	86 11/16	= — 1/16
2½ per cent. Reduced	96	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	84 1/4	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 3/4	= — 1/16
2 months hence	31 7/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	65 3/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·26	= — 1/8
Berlin cheques	20·50 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·83 9/8	= — 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	= unchanged
2 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	= "
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8	= "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	4	= + 1/4
7 day merchant loans	4 3/8	= "

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,30,00,000.

Rs. 20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 19·90	do	Bombay.
Rs. 1·00	do	Madras.
21·00		

At 1s. 4 2/32d.

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 16·09

Telegraphic Transfers—		
Rs. 80·00	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 19·40	do	Bombay.
Rs. 1·50	do	Madras.
99·10		

At 1s. 4 5/32d.

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 16·15

Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,84,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week „ 1,30,00,000

Bar e allotments, Bills, on Bombay Rs. 2,70,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

Transfers Do Rs. 4,80,000 at 1s. 4 2/16d.

Do Calcutta Rs. 23,80,000 at 1s. 4 2/16d.

Do Madras Rs. 2,00,0.0 at 1s. 4 2/16d.

No Tallow auction this week.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 3-5 sellers.

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 30 3/4 new terms Dec.-Jan. sellers Dull

SALTPETRE—Firm

Yellow Cawnpore 48 1-2 April-May value quiet

Brown 44 1/4 — 1/4 April-May sellers quiet

LINSEED—Steady.

COTTON—

Outlook in New York ?

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	14,000
Spot	5·79 —25
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10—1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	2,000
Imports	58,000
Futures closed	steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·36	5·33	5·33
—35	—35	—35
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·33	5·34	5·34
—35	—35	—35
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·38	5·39	5·32
—35	—35	—35

Receipts at U. S. Ports 62,000

Do. last year 34,000

Exports to Great Britain 9,000

Do. do Continent 13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·40
Futures, month of Dec	9·40+ 8
Do. do. Mar	9·64

Tendsl to decline early swing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced labor through buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-16—1/4
Futures, month of Jan	9·91+1
Do. do. Mar	9·97 +1
Tone at close	steady

All Past Indian Quotations are reduced 1/16d. in Liverpool

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12 December :—

Cotton	9,468 bales.
Wheat	7,364 cwts.
Linseed	2,597 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	127 "
Gingelly seed	21,424 "
Poppyseed	3 "
Groundnuts	407 "
Castorseed	574 "
Rice	2,079 "
Myrobolans	1,780 "
Cutcherees	16,763 "
Safflowerseed	479 "
Gram	2,262 "
Jowar	1,977 "
Moise	Nil "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

There is a slightly better tone in the cotton markets according to advices received this morning, but there is little advance on the slump reported yesterday. Our local market is steady with a moderate enquiry for ready lots from exporters, Mills, however, are doing very little.

Both the Banks of Bombay and Madras have advanced their official rate 1 per cent. the former to 9 per cent. per annum and the latter to 8 per cent. per annum. Sterling exchange remains very firm and Rupee Paper is quiet.

SHARES.

Petits	Dec. 9,625 January	
Tapty Valley Railway	,,	482 1/2.
Port Canning	,,	415.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 5/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 7/32.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A	1s. 4 9/16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 23/32d.
French France 3 m/s sight D A	173
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	162
Shanghai 30 do. do.	223
Japan 30 do. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 p. c. Tone quiet.

Cash	95·1
1st Settlement 7th Jan.	95·5

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	184	174	..	25 Jan.
Comrawattoo (descriptions) M-G.	208	202	..	25 Dec.
Do. do (M-G)	206	200	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaum (M.G.)	197	191	..	do
Khamgaum, fair staple (M-G)	..	..	..	..
Karsaje do (M-G)	208	202	..	25 Dec.
Akola do (M-G)	206	200	..	25 Jan.
Yeotmal (W. G.)	222	216	..	25 Dec.
Do. (M.G.)	220	214	..	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	..	25 Dec.
Do. do.(M-G)	221	215	..	25 Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	256	..	220	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	193	186	..	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum and Pooljaum	220	216	..	25 Dec.
Do do	214	210	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	188	179	..	Ready.
Do.	186	177	..	25 Dec.
Do.	187	179	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	188	179	..	Ready
Do.	186	177	..	25 Dec.
Do.	187	179	..	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M-G)	195	189	..	25 Dec.
Do. do.	195	189	..	25 Jan

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	16,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·43	5·39	5·39
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·39	5·41	5·42
plus 6	plus 6	plu 6
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·45	5·45	5·38
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 13.

There is not much change in our freight market which is very firm and in sympathy with Bombay and Calcutta, and owners are stiffer than ever in their ideas.

No characters have been reported and wheat shippers are idle, prices being as far out that dealers up-country decline to lower the rates of wheat to a level that will enable exporters to work.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line Madras, by Special Cablegram yesterday, the 13th December :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 9 0	£0 11 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 4 0	£1 5 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 13 3	£0 14 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	8s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 3 3
G. R. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 16 3	£0 18 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 6 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 0	£3 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
Kempinkote New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 13 3	£0 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 3	£1 4 9
Oorgaum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 6	£0 14 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
Sangli (New)	£1	15s.	£0 8 0	£0 9 3
Spondoli	£1	10s.	£0 11 3	£0 12 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—December 5, at 72, Canning Road, Lucknow, the wife of Captain T. H. M. Clarke, M. B., C. M. G., D. S. C., Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

SWITZER—December 8, at Karachi, the wife of Mr. G. A. Switzer, N.-W. Railway, of a son.

WILLIAMS—December 10, at Allahabad, the wife of Sam Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOCHEE—FINDLAY—December 8, at Lower Hooghly Mill, Calcutta, by the Rev. Geo. J. Chree, M.A., Andrews George, second son of the late Robert Marshall Tofthill Lochee, to Catherine Edward, second daughter of James Findlay, 7 Garland Place, Dundee.

DEATH.

BUXTON—December 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, suddenly, of tetanus, Bertrie Edgar, Buxton, Assistant Accountant, Commercial Bank of India, eldest and dearly beloved son of Lieut.-Colonel Buxton, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of Bedford Park, London, aged 28.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

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FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 9-36m., 10-40a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-54a.

P. and O. s. s. "Arcadia," with English mails of 30th ult., due to arrive about 5 p. m.

Arrival of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, president elect of the Indian Congress, per mail steamer "Arcadia."

University Examination results : Previous Examination.

Roller Skating Rink.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow (the 15th December) A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday (the 16th December).

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out in a jowli hut situated at Parel Tank Road, on Wednesday evening The hut was completely destroyed and a goat and two kids kept therein were burnt to death. The origin of the fire could be guessed from the fact that Algoo Badal, a Hindu, who lived in the hut cooked his food that day and went out. On his return in the evening he found the hut ablaze when he remembered he had forgotten to extinguish the fire after cooking.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—As resolved at the meeting of the local medical profession held on the 8th inst. another meeting of the Profession will be held under the auspices of the Union on Saturday the 15th inst. at 6 p.m, (S. T.) to consider and adopt the draft representation [illegible] urging that any of the well-known Indian bacteriologists be appointed to the chair of bacteriology about to be created at the Grant Medical College.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJI.—On the occasion of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji going to Versova to meet his family, most probably on Sunday, the residents and property-holders of Andheri, Murabanabad, Versova, Amboli, Marole, have resolved to give him a cordial reception at the Andheri Railway Station ; and a small Committee, consisting of Khan Bahadar M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damji, Messrs. A. Ellias, S. B. Katrak, A. Bhicaji Hormusji, Dorabji Gazdar and others has been formed to carry out the arrangement.

THE VACUUM CAP.

THAT unfortunate section of humanity who are afflicted with loss of hair should welcome the latest scientific invention that has recently been introduced in Bombay from the Mother country. From time immemorial theories by the scores have been put forward for developing the growth of the hair, based upon both external and internal application, but unfortunately the theories referred have not borne fruit in actual practice. The new treatment referred to is the Evan's Vacuum Cup, which is a practical invention, constructed on scientific and hygienic principles. It consists of a nickel-plated helmet of fine spun metal, lined with a rubber diaphragm, which, when properly adjusted, fits airtight upon the head, the diaphragm covering the upper portion of the forehead, and resting above the ear on each side. The helmet is suspended from a rod attached to the back of an ordinary chair, enabling the occupant to conveniently adjust it to the head in such a way as to cause no weight or pressure from above. To the seat of the chair, and within easy arm's reach, is a double-acting exhaust pump, which, when connected with the helmet and put into operation, creates a vacuum above the head. The vacuum gently draws the blood to the roots of the hair by stimulating to activity the minute channels thereby removing any tendency to congestion, which is acknowledged to be the cause of 99 out of every hundred cases of baldness. The Evan's Vacuum Cape Company contend that, if there is anything that will actually produce a growth of hair, its value should first be satisfactorily proved in individual cases before any payment is made by the intending purchaser, and their offer to send a Cap to any responsible person for sixty days' free trial, gives practical effect to this contention. Mr. Macfarlane, one of the Directors of this Company, is now staying at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, and will be pleased to give any further information that may be required. The *Lancet*, and the *British Medical Journal*, both speak very highly of this invention.

ANOTHER FIRE AT RATNAGIRI.

Appeal by the Collector.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my previous letters I regret to have to write that last night another disastrous fire broken out in the other fishing-hamlet of Ratnagiri, Mirkarwada, near the old fort here, a mile from Rajivada, the scene of the previous fire. Twenty-four houses of fishermen were destroyed and the damage done is as great as at Rajivada. The need of help from the charitable public to this unfortunate community is thus doubled. A little over Rs. 1,200 has been collected up to date, but that has been nearly all distributed to the Rajivada people(and next to nothing remains for the sufferers at Mirkarvada.

Yours, &c.,

A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, December 11.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Iso Tes timonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HINDU LADY'S CLAIM UPON HER SOLICITORS.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit in which Jamnabai, widow of Trikam Nathu, sued Mr. H. A. H. Payne and others, of Messrs. Payne & Co., solicitors of the Court, and prayed that an account might be taken of a sum of Rs. 7,000 mentioned in the plaint, and of other moneys recovered by the defendants as advances in the suit No. 432 of 1892 ; and that the defendants might be ordered to pay to her what might be found due by them on the taking of the accounts. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the defendants. The case has been reported.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence ; and in conclusion pronounced his judgment as follows ; Mr. Payne, one of the defendants in this suit, in his discussion with the late Mr. Raghauji, who was then the plaintiff's solicitor, eventually agreed to refund any surplus that might be found due to the plaintiff, after all his untaxed bills were taxed ; or any sum the Court might order his firm to refund. The agreement set forth in the fourth para. of the written statement had been proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court ; the defendants were entitled to charge to the plaintiff the sums mentioned and debit them to her in their account of the Rs. 7,000 paid by her to them. Plaintiff on the other hand, was not entitled to the credit for Rs 2,000 Defendants had not charged any sums in the account which were not properly payable by the plaintiff ; the claim was not barred by the Law of Limitation. The late Mr. Raghauji had authority to enter into the agreement mentioned in the written statement. The Court was convinced from the evidence that he had express authority from the plaintiff : all the probabilities were in favour of this conclusion, and all the circumstances in the case had led the Judge to the belief that in all things Mr. Raghavji did in this connection, he did after consulting his client, the plaintiff. She knew what he had agreed to ; her own evidence pointed that way. But in any event, there was no doubt that Mr Raghavji must be held to have impliedly the authority from his client to agree to what he did agree. He was her attorney on the record ; he had taken proceedings in her behalf ; when all failed, he started negotiations for a settlement. Plaintiff was not the sort of woman to part with Rs. 7,000, without making the strictest inquiry as to the terms on which her Solicitor, Mr. Raghauji, was going to hand over the sum to the Defendants. All sums charged to the plaintiff were properly chargeable to her. She was not entitled to any relief. She had filed this suit after a silence of three years : it was a vexatious suit and the Judge dismissed it. He ordered the plaintiff to pay to the defendants costs of the suit.

Mr. Jinnah asked for costs as between attorney and client, on the ground that strictly speaking, the plaintiff should have elected as her forum the Court of Small Causes for the claim ; she should not have indulged in the expensive luxury of proceeding in the High Court. There was an express Section permitting the award of such costs in these cases.

The Judge said that Mr. Jinnah's clients should consider themselves lucky if they would get their costs between party and party ; as he believed, the property had been ruined since Trikam Nathu's death.

MR. JINNAH : Very well, my Lord, then I will not press the point.

CLAIM FOR HOTEL SUPPLIES.

Appeal in The High Court.

IN the High Court, the Appeal court, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have heard an appeal preferred by Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan against a decree of Mr. Justice Russell passed on the 13th August last in the case of Samuel Fitz and Co., Limited, against the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Nawab, the appellant and defendant. Mr. Strangman, and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyan Khan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for Samuel Fitz and Co., the respondents and plaintiffs.

The claim of the respondents and plaintiffs in the court below was for Rs. 7,491-15-0, being balance due for supplies supplied to him up to the 5th February 1906, including interest and including the sum of Rs. 24,145-7-2 being the amount of a promissory note passed by him for balance of an account for goods supplied, and interest stated up to 1st October 1905, which promissory note had been paid in account, also including Rs. 797-15-8, due by the appellant and defendant to Messrs. Devernex and Co., as balance of account for goods supplied and credited to them by the respondents and plaintiffs upon the request of the appellant, with interest and costs.

Prior to 1905 the plaintiffs and respondents, who were merchants in Bombay, had been in the habit of supplying wines, stores, etc., to the appellant and defendant, who is the proprietor of Watson's Hotel and Annexe. In February 1905, they resumed such supply on certain terms. It appeared the plaintiff and his family during 1905 occupied part of the Annexe, and their board and lodging appeared in the various accounts which had been put in, being credited to the appellant and defendant against the debts for goods supplied each month. Subsequently the appellant filed a suit in ejectment against the respondent and got a decree. After reviewing the details of the present suit, Mr. Justice Russell remarked that the defendant and appellant gave their evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner, and his Lordship believed the respondent's case to be the true one. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff and respondent for Rs 7,461-15-0, with interest and costs.

From the above decree the defendant appealed on the ground that the judge below erred in holding that at the date at which the suit was filed, the sum claimed in the plaint or any part thereof was due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs. He erred in holding that the period of ninety days' credit which the plaintiffs agreed to give to the defendant for the payment of goods supplied to him, was a period commencing from the date at which each article of goods, respectively, was supplied and delivered, by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The judge ought to have held that ninety days' credit meant that the defendant was to have ninety days' credit from the end of the month in which goods were supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendant. It was contended that the judge ought to have held that the agreement to give ninety days' credit to the defendant remained in force up to the 27th December 1905, when the dealings between the plaintiffs and the defendant ceased. It was urged that the judge ought to have held that, at the date of filing this suit, no money was due by the defendant to the plaintiffs and that the plaintiff's had at that time no cause of action against the defendant. It was argued that the Judge had erred in passing a decree for the sum of Rs. 7,431-15-0 ; and he had allowed the plaintiffs' compound interest with monthly rests. Finally it was argued that the Judge ought to have found the issues raised in this suit in favour of the defendant, and ought to have dismissed the suit with costs.

The Appeal Court have taken time to consider their judgment.

DEED OF EXCHANGE CANCELLED.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Their Lordships disposed of yesterday, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the appellants Vankaji Shivaji Desai and two others (the original defendants) against the respondents Narayan Timaji Desai and another (original plaintiffs) who sued to obtain a declaration that a deed of exchange was bad and to obtain possession of certain property from the appellants. The original suit was decided by the joint subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who cancelled the deed of exchange and awarded the plaintiffs' claim with costs. In appeal the District Judge held that the deed of exchange should be cancelled and plaintiff should get possession of the property on condition of restoring to the defendant Survey No 86 (another item of the property.)

The first plaintiff alleges that he has been legally adopted by the widow of one Timajee, a bhanband of the defendants ; that defendant No 3 is the natural father who managed the plaintiff's property, the plaintiff being a minor. Recently quarrels arose with the result that he gave up the management; that the defendants fraudulently obtained from him an exchange of the lands in suit ; that plaintiff came to learn recently from the paper of his family that the property do not belong to the defendants ; that the defendants deceived the plaintiff in respect of this exchange.

The defendants contend that they have been in long possession of the land which conferred on them the title to the land. They do not know when they got possession and how of this land, nor do they know if Timaji was not in possession of the land at his death, unless they distinctly prove that they began to hold the land adversely during the life-time of Timaji. They cannot succeed in establishing their title to the land. It should be noted that Timaji died about 40 years ago and his widow was in possession till recently. So that unless the defendants take us to the time of Timaji in respect of their possession of this land, the plaintiff's title thereto would be enforceable. The Lower Court therefore cancelled the exchange and awarded Plantiff's claim with costs. Their Lordships confirmed this decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

After the appellate work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

877-06—Mirza and M—Banoo Begam widow vs Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M M M

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

657-79—Edgelow G W and Co—Eadhawdas Goculdas Pasta vs Anandrao Venayek and other—Little and Co

Long Causes.

528-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others vs Mir Hasanally Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Mirza and M

123-06—Bhaishunker K and R—Narandas Ramji and others vs Narandas Ramji and others Wadia G and Co

644-06—Little and Co—Thomas Joseph Strangman vs Lockmidas Harilal and others—Chitnis and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

637-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co part heard

773-05—M-B-Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Syed Nurudin bin Syed Hisamudin—Captain [illegible]

J G Bowen for Govt.—In the matter of Land acquisition Act of 1894 and in Re Government and Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard

Long Causes.

838-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hosoo and other vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia part heard

847-04—Raghavajee B hnd N—Gangadhar Ladashiv Gokhale vs Abdul Hoosein Adamjee Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and R

648-05—Edgelow G W and A—Nowrosji Jhhangir Hormusjee vs Pestonjee Jehangir Harmusjee—Pestonjee B and K

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

618-05—Crawford B and Co Gramophone Typewriter Ld vs Vallabhdas Lukmibas and Co—Raghavaya B and N

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

512-04—Moivi H M and R Hurmukhrai Amulkchand vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another Mansukhlal P and H part heard

503-05—Little and Co—The Bombay cloth Market Co Ld vs Jagannath Devji—Mirza and M.

133-05—Khanderao S and L—Pedad widow and other vs Domingo Gracis and others—Madhu. K and N Testamentary suits.

12-06—Smetham B and N—Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.

12-06—Chitnis and M—Moreba Dhanji and others vs Harisek and Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Vadji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

183-06—Madhavj and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mehran Manisdram and others

271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Motha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewoobai widow vs Devabai Alias Pandhariunath—Tyabji D and Co.

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassodeoji vs Hassanalli Mahomedalj—Ardshir H D and Co

481-05—Raghavaya and B Mukhanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard B Doune—Mehta S and L

307-05—Payne and Co—Haji Juckeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusserwanjee Serrvai and others—Khanderao S and L

528-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrisondas Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M and B and B

190-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Ghust and another—Thakurdas and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 14.

343. Detail.—To-day Friday the 14th Instant.

All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

344. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kepar will be available for Class firing on Sunday the 16th Instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

II.—A Rifle Range will be available at Santa Cruz for Class Firing every Sunday during December.

345 Monday the 17th instant.

There will be a meeting of the members of "C" Company at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

It is hoped that all will make it convenient to attend.

346 No 4635 Cr Sergt A A Irvine, "C" Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec, is published for information :—

260 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

Monday 10th Nov—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local), Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.

Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.

Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.

Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial Match, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.

Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.

Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watsons, Practice 250-100 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.

Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition

Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.

Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B & I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 800 yards.

Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 800 yards.

Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.

Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do.

O C R Company will make his own arrangement for Umpires and Butts Markers with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

II. O C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P NASH, Captain,
Adjt., 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 14.

92 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Saturday the 15th instant.

Battery Drill on the 10" R M L guns at Mahalaxmi Fort, parade at the B V A Club at 4 p m. sharp.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

94 DRILLS.

No 2 Co—Saturday the 15th instant.

Battery Drill on the 10" R M L Guns at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

100 ARMS.

Arms will be reissued to members from to-day from both Hd. Qrts. from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

101 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps :—No 1029 Gr J Thorsber No 2 Co Sapper W King H E Co.

102 OFFICERS MEETING.

There will be an officers meeting at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, December 14.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next the 18th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

LETTS'S DIARIES.—Messrs. Cassell and Co. sent us samples of Letts's diaries for the new year, of which they are the publishers. No office is complete without one of these diaries on each of its desks. Their excellence and cheapness are remarkable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Signorina's scratching is due to her having her tendons affected in a serious manner.

Long Tom is on the track again very fit and well. Latest betting :—

VICEROY'S CUP.

FitsGrafton 9 to 4 against
Long Tom 3 to 1 against
Mallard 5 to 1 against
Sacristan II 10 to 1 against
Saloon the Master 14 to 1 against

TRIALS.

Sacristan II 5 to 2 against
FitsGraft on Contest Saloon 6 to 1 against
Cherson 7 to 1 against
Paddy's Darling 8 to 1 against
Longer odds the rest.

It is not unusual that reports of breakdown of horses should gain currency at this stage of the Cup, says the *Englishman*, and the latest are with reference to Signorina and Long Tom. Statements of this nature should be taken with the proverbial pinch of snuff, and opinions in the matter should be deferred till the elimination of the candidates at the final stage. So far as can be discerned, the balance of probabilities is in favour of these Cup horses, about whom not much anxiety should be felt. The horse that has gone wrong is Muderah, but he again is likely to be patched up, and carry the colours of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, who is entitled to sympathy. Anent broken down horses, it is not uninteresting to note that after all the statements made about Cherson, who was reported to have gone seriously wrong in Poona, after he won the big mile race at that centre, he has been supported now for The Trials, and was quoted on Monday at 7 to 1. This shows that H. H. the Kour Sahib's representative has made good progress, and that his breakdown was not of a serious character. If he has been supported in The Trials, he is also likely to be backed in the Cup at the right moment, so that his resuscitation should not be very surprising. He is one of the best horses we have in India, on his dossier is Australia, and last year his elimination in the Cup was attributable to unfitness, consequent upon late arrival. Though worked in bandages, he does not show symptoms of lameness, and

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

WARNING.

As the days get shorter the necessity for warmer clothing becomes more and more real. Don't wait until you are in the grip of a chill before recognizing this. You have got to have warmer clothes, so get them now. And, this season, make sure that you get Pure Wool goods. Do not be put off with treacherous imitations of cotton and shoddy. Have something trustworthy. The "LALIMLI" trademark is a guarantee of genuineness and purity the hall-mark of healthful clothing. We make anything and everything you need which can be made of wool. Free patterns will be sent if you will write and tell us exactly what you want. But do it now, to-day, while we can meet the demand.

To-morrow may be too late.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)

NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

SASSOON DAVID,
Chairman.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1906.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

BOMBAY has suffered in the past, and will continue to suffer, not so much from an insufficient water supply as from gross mismanagement of its resources in potable water arising from false notions of economy and administration, and a daily supply of water at the rate of nearly 980,000 at from 21 to 25½ million gallons equal to an average, for all purposes, of 26 gallons per head per day, there are constant complaints of insufficient domestic supply. Other cities have found that by simply checking waste, a defective supply was converted into an ample one, but the ruling system in Bombay has been a lack of control and supervision, and to such an extent has this disorder become a fixed condition that a proposal to use meters resulted in public meetings where violent speeches and absurd arguments expressed the indignation of the citizens at this attempt to curtail their sacred liberties; in other words to waste as much as they liked and to account to no one. This matter has been brought before the Corporation in an elaborate note by Dr. N. N. Katrak, one of its hardest working members, who has with infinite pains got together all the statistics and other information that he thinks may assist his colleagues in deciding upon the best means of meeting the situation. Dr. Katrak gives figures to show that ten million gallons are daily wasted by leakage and negligence, reducing the available supply for use to by about 40 per cent. or 15·6 gallons per head, which is still in excess of the estimated supply forming the basis of design of the Lucknow waterworks. It is also 50 per cent. in excess of the supply provided for Ahmedabad. Sanitarians, who do not know India, and speechmakers who quote them, say that 25 gallons per head per day is the least amount that should be provided for an Indian city, while others who know the habits of the coolies, who form far more than half of the population of Bombay, declare that the cooly, who will waste an unlimited amount of water, does not use more then 7½ gallons for all purposes. Mr. Sherring, the Deputy Water Engineer, found that no less than six million gallons were lost by underground leakage, and Mr. Santo Crimp in his report on the water supply of Bombay put the loss from open and leaky taps at 8 millions, making the waste up to 14 millions or 54 per cent. of the supply. Dr. Katrak quotes instances of the supply per head per day reaching 165 gallons, and other instances where it fell to 16 gallons, and again at a shawl where it fell below 10 gallons. There is naturally in this mode of distribution little to spare for the industries of Bombay which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the city, but the complaints of the millowners have had so very little effect that the scarcity of water added to the still growing cost of land, will direct the growth of our industries on to the mainland and beyond Municipal limits, where coolies will lodge at less than one half of the Bombay rent, and steam boilers will be replaced by power from the monsoon rains. The heavy Municipal rates have driven the cotton mills out of Manchester into the country, and this will eventually be the history of the Bombay mills.

On the purity of the water supply Dr. Katrak informs his readers that water from Tansa, containing 150 microbes per cubic centimetre, had them reduced to 70, on passing through the filters at Malabar Hill, but that the water taken from a tap at the Lady's Gymkhana contained 650 microbes per cubic centimetre, indicating a very foul condition of the pipes. Again the microbes in the Bhandarwada reservoir water were reduced from 105 to 80 by filtration, and again raised to 160 in the pipes. The fouling of the service pipes is naturally due to the deposits from the water, which seem to indicate a very defective method of purification. In some cases the filtered water supplied to the people was even worse than the unfiltered. No further evidence is required to prove that sand filtration alone is insufficient to purify reservoir water in India. In 1865 the water in the Vehar reservoir was already undrinkable from the bottom up to the 44th foot on the tower gauge on account of accumulation of decayed weeds of about the same specific gravity as water, and in May of that year the death-rate rose 100 per cent. above the average of that month in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation may now study the results of the Jewell Filter on the water of the Betmangala Reservoir in Mysore, which supplies the Kolar Gold Fields. This water was notoriously bad until the new process was adopted which has brought the purity up to 99·7 per cent. and has had a most beneficial influence on the Kolar population. We are glad to see that Dr. Katrak is a staunch advocate of continuous supply, and his reasons are incontestable. The waste that necessarily accompanies an intermittent supply, uncontrolled by meters or by self-closing taps, would render any supply insufficient besides overloading the sewers. The filling of the distributing pipes alternately with air and water vitiates the use of ordinary meters which will register the escaping air against the consumer and, worst of all, the very leaky condition of the water pipes which in places pass through sewage-sodden ground, will cause them when emptied of water to draw in through the leaks any liquid that may surround them. This liquid will mix with the next supply of water and issue from the service taps with possibilities which are very unpleasant to contemplate. Filtration, in the face of such possibilities and with the contamination due to the foul interior of the distributing pipes loses all its protective value. It becomes a matter for consideration whether a purifying agent in liquid form could be put into the mains at their junction with the reservoirs to reduce or prevent the fouling of the pipes by the water in the first instance, and eventually of the water by the pipes. This agent would have to be such as would not attack the iron. The constant supply of water brings us again face to face with the control of waste by meter, which Dr. Katrak avoids like a wise diplomatist, as perhaps liable to have an injurious influence on his other proposals, but as there is no other adequate control of the distribution of water, the meter will sooner or later force its way in.

The policy of the Corporation has hitherto been to add to the waterworks in proportion as the waste rendered the supply insufficient. If according to the joint opinion of Messrs. Santo Crimp and Sherring we have been wasting 14 million gallons per day; it seems highly probable that if the waste were stopped there would be water enough for some time to come. The opposition (which still exists) to the meter is somewhat remarkable in view of the excellent results obtained in water distribution at Bandra. This town buys water by meter from Bombay for which it has to pay a very high price, and being measured to the town it is also measured to the people. There is, consequently, no loss to the Municipality, for the total receipts must and do meet the bill of the Bombay Municipality. As the water supply costs a large sum per annum there is no more reason to distribute it without check than any other of the necessaries of life. The meter will also furnish a far more accurate basis for assessment than exists at present, according to the figures furnished by Dr. Katrak. In proposing an increase of water supply by means of a second 48" main from Tansa, Dr. Katrak considers the influence that an increased supply would have on the drainage, and on the sewage pumps, which are already inadequate for their duty. Thus the cost of the new main, along with the raising of the Tansa dam and the development of certain mains in the city will amount to Rs. 65 lakhs, not to speak of the cost of accommodating the drainage to the increased supply. We hope, in the light of Dr. Katrak's very able study of the subject, that the Corporation will ascertain the cost of repairing the defective portions of the mains, and using meters and self-closing cocks, as well as improved inspection, to the water supply demand. The Corporation will then be able to decide whether it would be better to establish a proper system of waste prevention which would ensure an adequate supply for all purposes to the City, or to increase the water supply *ad infinitum* and *economise* on the cost of supervision.

THE FATE OF NIAGARA. THE work of the International Waterways Commission appointed to safeguard Niagara does not seem to have carried out its duties altogether satisfactorily. Both Canadians and Americans are drawing heavily on the supply for mechanical purposes and already electrical energy for forty thousand horse-power is being delivered at Toronto, while further schemes are projected. It is feared that these, if not prevented, will endanger the falls and rob the world of one of its most wonderful natural phenomena. The horse-power of the water flowing over the American and Horse-shoe falls has been calculated at fifteen millions, and of this seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand horse-power has already been authorised as available for electrical generating stations. The latest recommendation of the Commission is that there should be restriction, either by treaty or legislation, of the amount of water which may be diverted, and they put this at thirty-six thousand cubic feet on the Canadian side and eighteen thousand cubic feet on the United States side. The Commission's report was approved by President Roosevelt, who in sending it to Congress recommended that an international treaty be drawn up on the lines indicated. In his message the President stated that he considered "the destruction of the scenic effect of the falls by the unlimited use of the water would be a sacrilege." The Canadian Government, he stated further, had agreed to the Commission's report on the understanding that the treaty be limited to a term of 25 years, then to be renewed or revised at discretion." The falls can only be preserved by mutual legislation and how necessary is immediate action is shown by the fact that when rather less than eighteen hundred cubic feet were being drawn off per second there was an appreciable decrease in the volume of water passing over the falls, for the average volume of water passing over the American fall is only twenty-seven thousand cubic feet per second. That water power is by far the most economical in the generation of electrical power is unquestionable, but there are other matters to be considered. No amount of economy could possibly compensate for the spoliation of the Niagara Falls.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. THE report of the trade of the Straits Settlements for 1905 is somewhat tardy in its appearance. This may be accounted for by the fact that several alterations in the old system of compilation have been introduced, many of them distinct improvements. One of them has been the distinguishing of the oil trade of Singapore from the trade which merely uses the port for storage This might well be extended in other directions for while purely foreign trade is included in the returns they can give no reliable estimate of the state of Singapore. The most startling feature of the report is the increase of three and a half million dollars over 1903 and this, according to the report was "despite the fact that the trade of the year was not altogether satisfactory because of the unstable and speculative character of the exchange." This has since been remedied and further improvements in the currency are quite probable. A sure sign of progress is that municipal revenue has almost doubled in the last five years having risen from about 1,684,000 dollars in 1900 to 3,009,000 dollars last year, while the outstanding debts are only equal to about eighteen months' collections. India and Australia are displacing America in the wheat trade of Singapore though British goods have been displaced, in other cases, by foreign competition. In Singapore itself, several heavy failures of import dealers occurred during the year, much the larger proportion of losses falling on foreign firms which it is understood, says the report, "are more ready to grant long credits than their British competitors." There has been a further expansion of Para rubber in Singapore and in Malacca and the demand for seed from the Government gardens is larger than can be supplied. The rubber made in these gardens sold at 6s, 9½d. per lb., the highest price then procurable. Cocoanut plantations have also increased and their expansions are considerable. In conclusion it is claimed that the agricultural exhibition held in Penang last year was undoubtedly the best ever held in the East.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS. KING Cotton is known to the majority of people as that which becomes clothes, but the side values of cotton cultivation are great. In 1896 the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on the subject naming twenty-four different products from cotton-seed and since then other means have been found of utilising what at one time was considered to be merely waste. The *Indian Trade Journal* estimates that the cotton crop of India in the last five years has been about five hundred and eighty-four thousand tons of cleaned cotton giving one million seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of seed and from this might have been obtained seventy-eight million seven hundred and eighty-thousand gallons of oil. In the United States the deseortiated and crushed upland cotton seed yields by expression an odourless, dark, brownish-green oil. After being treated with alkaline solutions, a clear, yellow oil, which is odourless and of pleasant taste, is raked off. The residue is called soap stock. American seed yields a clearer oil than the Egyptian or Indian seed, and the upland seed produces a clearer oil than that from the sea-coast. The oil made in Great Britain is not so clear as American first, because the seed is mostly Egyptian or Indian, and secondly, because it has not been deorticated. The climate has much to do with the quality of the oil. In some years, owing to more favourable weather conditions, the oil obtained from the seed grown in the western section of the cotton belt is better than that grown in the eastern section, while in other years it is just the reverse. It has been observed at cotton-seed oil mills that, in general, seed in a wet season contains more oil of poorer quality than in a dry season, but little is known of the change in its composition due to different conditions. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the oil annually produced in the United States enters into the composition of food products, principally lard-substitutes and salad and cooking oils. India might well pay attention to the large soap material made available from the cotton crop, for, up to the present, attempts at soap-making here have only been desultory,

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. IT is gratifying to see that there has been a slight decrease in the ravages of plague throughout the Presidency, for during November the number of deaths, 9,019, was lower three thousand eight hundred than in the previous month. In Bombay City the cases in November totalled only 71 with 55 deaths, while the deaths in Poona numbered 621 as compared with 3,131 in October and 4,230 in September. A fairly large increase is recorded from Karachi and the Belgaum districts, but elsewhere there is a distinct downward tendency in the figures. The number of seizures in the Presidency during the month totalled 13,232.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the homeward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 9 per cent.

WEDNESDAY was a record day at the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay, no less than 20,500 private messages passing through the hands of the signallers.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 11th instant.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer "Reichstag" arrived at Mombassa from Bombay yesterday morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 11th instant evening and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

A CHINESE jockey has made his debut on a racecourse at New York. He is the first Chinaman who has ever ridden professionally in the United States.

A FIRM in England has established a branch at Chittagong where it proposes extracting fibre from a grass which is found locally in abundance. The Firm claims that its fibre is stronger than jute, and that its supply is not dependent on a fluctuating market.

THE Rev. A. E. Summers, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Children in India, having resigned his position to join the staff of the Baptist Missionary Society, the Committee is anxious to hear of a suitable man to supply his place. The work accomplished during the past few years by the Society shows the need of some one especially devoted to the interests of suffering children. Any one who feels drawn to undertake this work may obtain particulars from the Acting Secretary, 103, Dharamtala Calcutta.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 8th instant:—"The rubber market is quiet. The quotation for fine hard Para is 5s. 2d. Plantation rubber is rather irregular, and the dark kinds are difficult of sale. The following are actual sales: Aberdeen pale biscuits 5s. 8½d.; and Kumaradola, ditto, 5s. 8d. The Caledonian (Ceylon) Tea Estates, Limited, shows a profit of £4,658; £1,435 is written off, and £2,328 is carried forward. The Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited, pays an interim dividend of 2½ per cent.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December was 658 giving a death-rate of 41·61 per annum per thousand as against 39·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 8, plague; 10, cholera; 2 leprosy; 71, phthisis; 21, diseases of the nervous system; 178, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 37, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 270; Hindu low caste, 89; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 17; Jew 4; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 6; European 1; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 490 as against 541 the corresponding period of last year, and 428 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Beauty Bacillus.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Plans are already being made for Christmas, and Christmas house parties on good old fashioned lines are now being made up. There has been a tendency of late Christmases to spend the festive season in the Sunny South, at Cairo it may be, or perhaps nearer home in the French Riviera. But this year the Autumn Session has kept Society in London, and Christmas will be celebrated in country houses with a round of entertainments. According to their almost invariable arrangement the King and Queen, whose Royal guests will by that time have returned to Norway, will have a big family party for Christmas at Sandringham.

Christmas is celebrated at Sandringham in real Christmas fashion. There are children's parties with Christmas Trees for the younger generation, a Christmas Tree for the servants and yet another for the children and the tenantry. There is a present—many presents indeed—for everyone on the breakfast table on Christmas morning. The little sons of the Prince of Wales, and of course their sister Princess Mary, are now saving up their pocket money for Christmas presents.

The presents are always arranged on the breakfast table at Sandringham, but no one is expected to look at their gifts until the King and Queen make their appearance.

Next in importance to the Royal house party will be that entertained by the Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth where Christmas theatricals are world famed. The King and Queen's annual visit to Chatsworth is timed for early in the New Year.

OUR ROYAL GUESTS.

Now that the State visit of the King and Queen of Norway is over, their Majesties are having a very good time indeed with the Opera and the Play at night, and a round of shopping and visiting during the day. To-day at Buckingham Palace, Queen Maud was formally presented with the Coronation gift subscribed for in the summer by the people of England.

The presentation consists of costly plate: among other items there are a complete set of dinner plate for 120 people, a massive set of candelabra, a silver dessert service and four antique silver Warwick vases. These by the way once belonged to the venerable Duke of Cambridge and at his death were sold together with the rest of the contents of his Piccadilly mansion. At midday Queen Maud with Queen Alexandra and little Prince Olaf left for Sandringham.

A WAR OFFICE JOKE.

The new War Office sofas have been the joke of the week among Service Members. The War Office is now engaged in moving its various departments from Pall Mall to the palatial premises prepared for its reception in Whitehall. Rumour had it in the House that the Department had purchased ten, some said a hundred, others a thousand, new sofas in connection with the furnishing of the various offices; and, of course, lynx-eyed legislators wanted to know the why and wherefore. It was an Irish member who put the fateful question—Would the War Secretary state the total number of new sofas supplied to the War Office?—to Mr. Haldane.

"One new sofa" replied that Minister, with emphasis on the "One," "has been authorised for the resident clerks in the new War Office, and it is proposed to ask for an additional sofa for the use of lady typists"—but by this time the House was rocking with laughter and Mr. Haldane's last words were lost in the general applause. Later, however, the grave War Minister furnished his explanation. The sofa was intended for use in cases of fainting. Such forethought on the part of the Department is really touching!

DAYS OF THE DANDIES.

The old fashioned stock of the thirties familiar to us moderns in pictures of that period has been revived and, so it is said, with some success. The spectacle of a tall, distinguished looking man otherwise faultlessly clad in accordance with the latest decrees of masculine fashion, coolly airing this relic of antiquity in Piccadilly one afternoon this week [illegible] to onlookers. The wearer in question was a rising young author who sighs for the lost magnificence of man in matters sartorial. Max Beerbohm the critic is said to be another disciple of the stock, but whether the old fashioned black silk neckwear will be adopted remains to be seen. There is only one shop in London where the stock is stocked. Their last regular customer was the late Pelham Villiers "Father of the House of Commons," but within the last month this establishment has had half a dozen purchasers of stocks. Even more interesting than the revival of the stock is the new silk hat which is a faithful replica of that worn in the thirties.

THE BEAUTY BACILLUS.

A new beauty specific arrives from Paris every month with unfailing regularity. Mechnikoff at the Pasteur Institute has made some startling discoveries in bacteriology. He vouches for the existence of the microbe of perpetual youth whose presence in the human system would have almost the effect of that elixir of life after which the alchemists of old did strive. The enterprising Parisienne professes to have found the beauty bacillus in carefully prepared jars of sour milk. This species of curd is put up at different centres in Paris and the effect of a course of curds is said to be miraculous. The curds are eaten with fruit and the whey is drunk. They should be taken instead of tea and coffee if the instructions are carried out to the strict letter. Curds and whey, by the way, are an old new road to beauty and have been resorted to from the time of Cleopatra downwards.

AN ICONOCLASTIC COUNTESS.

Only the other day I was recording some of the amusing vagaries of Lady Warwick, the Socialist Countess, who hobnobs with the horny-handed sons of toil of the Social Democratic Federation of which she is a comrade, and now we have the spectacle of another noble lady, the wife of a blue blooded earl of ancient descent, demanding the abolition or at least the speedy reformation of the House of Lords. Lady Carlisle, the Countess in question, is an ardent politician who up to now has directed her attention chiefly to temperance propaganda and the woman's suffrage question. She has just announced herself a determined opponent of the hereditary chamber of which both her husband and brother are members. Reform of the House of Lords must come, so her Ladyship has been assuring the Women's Liberal Association of which she is the president, even if the people have to come very near revolution to get it! Most of all does Lady Carlisle object to the patronage and philanthropy of the rich. Lady Carlisle is an out and out Radical with the courage of her convictions, and Lord Carlisle is a Unionist, but they are devotedly attached to each other in spite of this cleavage of opinion. Their children are also divided in politics. Lord Morpeth, the heir, is the Unionist member for one of the Birmingham constituencies while the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, his younger brother, is a supporter of the Liberal Government. The daughters have taken their politics from their mother, and Lady Mary Murray, Lady Cecilia Roberts and Lady Dorothy Howard—the latter a pretty young Girton graduate of twenty one, and a really clever orator—are familiar figures on the Liberal platform.

A COMING "CAUSE CELEBRE."

The name of the Countess of Westmoreland is whispered in connection with a *cause celebre* of which more is to be heard in the Courts. At seventeen, Lady Westmoreland was the loveliest debutante of her year and now, at thirty-five she enjoys the reputation of being of one the most beautiful women in present day Society. She has the blue eyes, golden hair, delicately moulded features and perfect complexion of her half-sister Lady Warwick. She was married to Lord Westmoreland who, though not wealthy as peers go, is the thirteenth holder of his title since fourteen years ago. Lady Westmoreland has always been popular in Society and renowned for her smartness and good dressing. She affects black gauze fabrics and lace for evening wear which are of course in striking contrast to her gleaming yellow hair and dazzling complexion. For this reason too she pins her faith to the black picture hat with waving plumes. The name of a young American millionaire is coupled with that of Lady Westmoreland in connection with the *cause celebre* in question.

FAIR MARTYRS.

The Suffragettes have been at it again and as a result of their latest little encounter with the forces of law and order, another fair martyr has been added to the ten who are already incarcerated in Holloway Gaol. It is amusing, by the way, to notice what a power these political amazons have acquired over M. P.s. At the merest whisper of the word "suffragette" there is a hurried stampede from the lobby and trembling members seek refuge in the library which is territory sacred to masculine tread, until the officials are able to announce that the attacking force has been repulsed. The latest attack on the M.P.'s citadel took place in the cold grey fog of a November evening. Stealthily in little groups of twos and threes Palace Yard filled with ladies. The order went through the House of Commons constabulary to guard every entrance lest the intrepid suffragettes should succeed in forcing an entry. Extra police were hurriedly drafted and indeed so busy were these officials in guarding Parliament that it came quite as a surprise when they discovered the real object of the ladies which was to seize the base of the Richard Cœur de Lion statue and hold a suffrage meeting within a dozen yards of the main entrance to the House of Lords. In fact the suffragettes under cover of November gloom had begun to harangue the crowd before the police, realising what was happening, made a bound for the statue where they arrested Miss Alice Milne, a girl suffragette from the North of England, in spite of the appeals of Mrs. Despard a sister of General Sir John French who loudly protested that she alone was responsible for the demonstration and that Miss Milne was merely carrying out her instructions. "Seven days or ten shillings" was what the Westminster Magistrate said when next day Miss Milne made her appearance in the dock. Of course being a suffragette the prisoner chose the first with alacrity and with a smile and a wave of her hand to her admiring colleagues disappeared in the company of a grim warder. Miss Milne has only been six days in London and that she has so soon succeeded in getting herself arrested is regarded as a distinct personal triumph.

A PARCEL OF NEW BOOKS.

GROWTH; BY GRAHAM TRAVERS.—A. CONSTABLE Co., LD.—Children ought, no doubt, to like Sunday School, but very few of them do. Probably we ought to like this book, but we are sorry to say we don't. Yet it is carefully written, it aims high, it is by far superior to the majority of present day novels, but it does not please; and we find it difficult to say why. There is certainly nothing in the plot to awaken interest. But this is probably in accord with the writer's wish, so that she might rivet our attention on the spiritual and mental growth of Judith Lemaistre and Dugald Dalgleish, and the other less prominent characters in the book. Perhaps it is the length of the novel that spoils it. Four hundred and eighteen pages rather closely printed must be very good stuff if they are to hold a reader's attention to the end. Or can it be that our authoress has attempted too much? Her Dugald Dalgleish is interesting; his student days in Ediuburgh are well recounted, but his debating society airs (a sign of growth?) are irritating. Judith Lemaistre, however, is a failure; in spite of her good intentions we end by disliking her. She gives us a dismal sense of inferiority. She is perpetually putting people in their proper place. She acts as a kind of elder sister to Dugald, nurses him when he is sick, and snubs him when he proposes to her. We rather resent her gentle lectures, and—we think Judith Lemaistre is the pet character of our authoress.

PERIWINKLE; BY LILLY GRANT DUFF—JOHN MURRAY.—The preface to this book reads as follows:—"This little book is not a treatise on morality, and should, therefore, not to read by persons under twenty-five or over thirty." We are sorry that we (though exceeding the age limit) had to transgress the above orders. When we took up the book and read this preface, and, perforce, had to go on reading, we were afraid we were in for something of the Victoria-Cross Port Said entertainment. The book however proved to be only silly, and very dull. Periwinkle, the heroine, marries a man who "never would have loved another man's wife. He liked to feel Periwinkle belonged to him, liked to feel that she was dependent on him for her happiness." It follows, according to this story, that his love and care for his wife "got on her nerves." Instead of telling him so like any ordinary sensible woman, she runs away with another man, also, it appears, was also very devoted to her, who doubtless "liked to feel that Periwinkle belonged to him. We are left wondering why he also didn't "get on her nerves." Was it because as our authoress informs us in a sentence worthy of the Delphic Oracle "the love that is greatest is the love that is passion and charity at once, but below it are these two living separately; and the former is often mostly composed of egoism!!"

AT THE SIGN OF THE PEACOCK:—by K. C. RYVES T. FISHER UNWIN—Miss Marvell was well named, for she gets out of the train in the first chapter, "looking as dainty and fresh as a June rose, bearing no traces of her 36 hours journey." She then appropriated someone's carriage and drove, with the owner of it, four miles to her destination, where they got out and it struck her "for the first time" as he stood bare headed in the sunshine, how handsome a man her companion was." This companion turns out to be the object of her fathers intense hatred, for reasons into which it is here needless to enter,—but Mary Marvell, "the finished coquette of Madame V. Kleinwitz's careful teaching," falls violently in love with him. However, to spin out the story she tells him she gives him up "of her own free will," and apparently does so, for she gets engaged to some one else; but evidently she didn't mean it for she deserts the new love and goes off with the old, just when the new one was expected marriage. We feel inclined to say, with apologies for the bull, that the best thing in the book is the fine drawing of the peacock outside it. What the sign of the Peacock has to do with the tale we can't conceive, unless it be that Mary Marvell had green eyes.

We turn with a feeling of relief from novels of the above type to the cheerful page of Mr. Quiller Couch, who has the enviable reputation of resembling the late R. L. Stevenson in his writings However well deserved that reputation may be we are afraid that Q's most ardent admirers will be unable to say that his SIR JOHN CONSTANTINE (G. Bell & Sons) adds to it. Q forgets,—which Stevenson never did, that the interest of his readers is, in the main, centred on the action of the principal characters in the story. The play's the thing; the scenery is of small importance. Stevenson always kept to the main road: Mr. Quiller Couch will keep jumping over the hedge to examine some scarecrow or chase a hare or pick a wayside flower. And his readers have to follow him—and they don't like it. The traveller's tales which are introduced into the body of this book are good enough to make a small volume of their, own, but they are out of place in this story. For the rest we have no quarrel with Mr. Quiller-Couch. His style is as good as ever, his people are full of life—especially his pigs—and his plot is, on the whole, original and pleasant. Needless to say Cornwall is well to the front.

THE ENEMY'S CAMP BY H. P. SHERINGHAM AND NEVILL MEAKIN.—MACMILLAN & Co.—This is no story of battle, murder, and sudden death, only of love, and of marriage, of which last however it was once recorded on the tombstone of a couple who had lived in wedlock 30 years, "their warfare is accomplished." The camp of the enemy is that of five young men in a Thames house boat, and the opposing army consists of four young ladies, a matron and a man. Their tactics, feints encounters and truces are pleasantly and humourously narrated.

We have also received the following:—

THE LADY ON THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR, by M. E. Coleridge (Edward Arnold.)

THE OLD COUNTRY by HENRY NEWBOLT (Macmillan & Co.) OCCASION'S FORELOCK, by VINET A. SIMPSON (Edward Arnold) QUICKSILVER AND FLAME by St. John Lucas. (Edward Arnold.)

COLLECTORS of fancy articles, ornaments and stuffs from the Far East will not be pleased to learn (says the Paris correspondent of the "Tribune") that danger lurks in their much prized artistic treasures. According to Dr. Wendal, of Paris, the germs of dysentery and other diseases are frequently transmitted by stuffs and curios from Eastern countries, notably from Japan. He advises purchasers of Oriental goods to disinfect them, before placing them in their rooms.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent Third Grade, on return to duty, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Mr. William Plunkett, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act.

Mr. D. Davies, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the 13th December or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Captain G. L. Cattell, 78th Moplah Rifles, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, *vice* Captain V. de V. Hunt and to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar District, also to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. H. F. Aston, I. C. S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 9th November.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 3rd January with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, with effect from the 3rd January, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kincaid, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Surat, is granted privilege leave for ten days with effect from 3rd January.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty by the beginning of February.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, is allowed, with effect from the date on which he was relieved, such privilege leave as was due to him in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Rev. rend W. B. Preston, M.A., was on duty at the Presidency on the 31st October.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to the Reverend F. B. Sandberg, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind) has been extended by a further period of six months.

Captain R. L. Hagger, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the forenoon of the 16th November, in addition to his own duties.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Tedman to be Lieutenant 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps *vice* Trimming promoted. Dated 1st November.

Second Lieutenant Jocelyn Herbert Fanshawe to the Lieutenant *vice* Wilson promoted. Dated 1st November.

Lieutenant Frederick William Woodward Hanson (Supernumerary list) 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles resigns his Commission. Dated 17th December.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Hay Irving Bell to be Captain Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd October.

Mr. Norman Heather Hoy, reported his arrival on the 10th instant and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Alfred Master, reported his arrival on the 10th instant and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

On relief by Mr. J. J. B. Benson, temporary Engineer, per session on privilege leave, Mr. H. Sykes, B. A., L. C. E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Central to the Southern Division.

On return from privilege leave, Mr. A. B. deSouza L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara District.

On relief by Mr. deSouza, Mr. Anthony Nazareth, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer. 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals District.

Mr. A. B. deSouza, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, is promoted to Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporary rank, for one day, viz. the 22nd October 1906.

Mr. A. G. F. Napier, M. Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is granted by the Government of India privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd January.

Captain Cattell to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

ROAD-SIDE TREES IN BURMA.

A Comprehensive Scheme.

In the *Burma Gazette* is a Government Circular containing "orders relating to road-side arboriculture" in the Province. The chief work will be in the dry zone of Upper Burma, the Districts of Lower Burma which border upon it, and to a less extent in the deltaic Districts, where natural tree growth has largely suffered by the extension of cultivation. It has hereafter to be regarded by the constructors of roads that the planting of trees is of little less importance than the actual construction of the road. This responsibility will fall upon Public Works Department officers in the case of roads constructed by that department, and upon the Deputy Commissioner in the case of District roads. Separate account of expenditure is to be kept, but the expenditure is to be considered a normal part of that of the whole undertaking in the provision of roads. As the Circular remarks, liberal grants have recently been made by the Government of India to supplement the general income of District cess funds in Lower Burma, and District funds in Upper Burma will in future receive provincial aid. These funds are therefore expected to be able to meet the new call.

Besides the two authorities mentioned, the Irrigation Department will attend to planting on roads along canals. Working plans for five years are to be drawn up. In order of urgency are the upkeep of trees already planted, the filling of gaps in existing lines, and the planting of new lines. Orders are given as to consideration of the species of tree desirable and the provision of nurseries for young trees. A manual of technical information will shortly be published. Annual and quinquennial reports will be submitted by the immediate authorities, namely, Deputy Commissioners and Executive Engineers, and consolidated reports to Government through the Chief Conservator of Forests. The scheme does not fall upon the Forest Department, but naturally that Department will be in a position, by advice and by assistance authorised and lent in the usual manner, to give it much aid.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AUSTRIA."

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria," from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 11th instant and is expected here about the 21st instant. She brings the following passengers:—Mr & Mrs Annastassiadi, Major & Mrs Bell Miss Bell, Major Chaytor, Mrs & Miss Cunha Gerson da, Mr French, Miss Earrer, Mrs Fox. Countess Hangwitz, Miss Holden, Mr & Mrs Herrings, Mr Kraskovits, Mrs Lessner & Child, Mrs Lyons, Mr Miller Mrs Murray, Mr & Mrs Noone, Mr Ostermayer, Mr Preissler, Marchoness Respaldiza, Mr Rasin, Mr. Radnossay, Mr & Mrs Speinoga, Miss Singer, Mr Tiedemann, Mr Toliatos, Miss Thorn, Miss Whittaker.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total.....	1	1	103
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,947		
Same date last year.....	nil	1	87

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	1

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior, insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

THE MODERATOR-DESIGNATE.

The new Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland will be the Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D. A native of Inverness, Mr. Mitchell was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. He was for a time assistant to Dr. Charteris in the Park Church, Glasgow, and later had charges at Kirkmichael Paisley and Aberdeen. He resigned his pastorate in the latter city in 1895, and has since resided in Edinburgh. The University of Aberdeen made him a D.D. in 1892.

SERVICES TO THE CHURCH.

Dr. Mitford Mitchell visited, as Commissioner of the General Assembly, the Missions and Chaplaincies of the Church of Scotland in India in 1897-98, and the Scots churches in the Argentine in 1900, and was delegate to the Presbyterian Church of Canada with Dr. Norman Macleod in 1905. He was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the late Queen in 1888, and is now Chaplain to the King. Since his retirement he has taken an active interest in the work of the Church, and was a member of the Commission on the Religious Condition of the People. He is the only graduate of an English University who has been Moderator.

THE STATION AT CREWE.

Every traveller by train knows that Crewe is a very important station. The junction there extends some three miles from north to south. The latest number of the *Railway News* gives some statistics of the trains. Through Crewe there run about 250 regularly timed goods trains a day, and some thirty specials in and a like number out, making 520 in the twenty-four hours. In addition there are what are called "trips" run in connexion with the North Staffordshire and Great Western services, the locomotive works, the goods warehouses, &c., making a total of about 400 in the twenty-four hours, the bulk of the work being at night. The staff employed at the passenger station alone numbers between 500 and 600 hands.

LIVERPOOL'S NEW EXCHANGE.

The new Exchange of the Liverpool Cotton Association, which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 30th of November, is claimed to be one of the finest commercial buildings in Europe. When the Cotton Association was formed, not very many years ago, its financial basis was that of six hundred shares of the nominal value of £100 each. It has never been found necessary, however, to call up more than £20 per share. A condition of membership of the Association is that of owning a share, and as no fresh shares have ever been issued it follows that any trader desiring to join the Association must purchase a share either from the representatives of a deceased shareholder or from a shareholder who is retiring from business or willing to sell for some other reasons. The value of a £100 share has risen in consequence to more than £1,300. But although it is now quite a wealthy body, the resources of the Cotton association have not been equal to providing outright the cost of the new Exchange, which, with site and structure, amounts to nearly £350,000. There has been no difficulty, however, in finding the balance of the money required by the issue of debentures.

AT THE WITCHING HOUR.

It is rarely indeed that a death sentence is passed at midnight. It was nearly midnight when recently the Preston murderer was sentenced at the Manchester Assize Court. It was a scene to touch the most lethargic imagination. At half-past eleven the jury had been out for two hours and a half. A strange sort of nightmare atmosphere filled the court; the crowd moved uneasily in the gaslight; the two halberdiers with their shining weapons alone seemed clam. The strain was becoming acute. "They've disagreed," the lawyers began to say. At last the glass door, so long watched, opened, and the jury came slowly in. Then the Judge, his face very white above his scarlet, took his seat. One prisoner looked out of the corner of his eyes at the jury; the other gazed stolidly at the old gentleman on the bench. Then second prisoner was a thick-set, swarthy man. The jury found him guilty. The Judge, with a hand that trembled, put on the square bit of black cloth. It was mercifully soon over. The prisoner was just heard to breathe out, "God forgive the women as have sworn my life away," and he had gone below. He turned his face to a woman in the court as the Judge sentenced him. We poured out, and heard the fanfare of trumpets, and saw the slight, frail form of the Judge walking in the gloom to his coach through an avenue of men in yellow uniforms and tall hats.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

The country is congratulating itself that Ferreira's Raid has had no such disastrous effect as Jameson's Raid. It has not, so far, called forth a poem from the Poet Laureate.

The late General Shafter weighed twenty-one stone. This is partially explained by the fact that he had an iron will.

Another statue has been stolen from the Louvre. Some cities have all the luck. No one steals any of our London statues.

It is thought unlikely that all the War Office staff will be installed in the new building before next year. The difficulty of getting the War Office to move is notorious.

The *Gentlewoman* has been complaining of the edifices of hair which now crown so many ladies' heads at the theatre and are as great a nuisance as the matinee hat. It is difficult to know how to remedy the evil. We doubt even, if ladies were allowed to leave their hair with the cloak-room attendant during the performance free of charge, whether many would take advantage of the privilege.

Since Mrs. Russell Sage announced her intention of giving away the bulk of her huge fortune to needy individuals who are too proud to ask for aid, she has, we hear, been inundated by applications from such persons.

There would seem to be no limit to the audacity of some members of the Upper House. One day last week Lord Milner coolly suggested that the rights of British settlers in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony should be safeguarded! Lord Elgin administered the reproof that this show of partisanship deserved.

The weather suddenly became so warm last week that the *Reader* published a timely article by Dr. Nansen on "How to reach the North Pole."

THE INFALLIBLE TEST.

["A politician should be judged by the animosities he excited amongst his opponents. For my part I always do my best to deserve their censure."—Mr. Winston Churchill, at the Institute of Journalists' Dinner.]

I once upon a time was fain
To use the "*suaviter in modo*";
But that full long to rest hath lain—
'Tis dead and buried as the Dodo.
With voice and actions meek and mild,
found my enemies all thought me
A non-precocious, simple child,
And no one ever rose and fought me.

I never could extract a groan
From anybody who was present,
Because my nature was so prone
To render all things nice and pleasant.
No matter what I had to say,
The other side would never flout me;
At last I found it didn't pay,
And then began to look about me,

Ah! soon I happen'd on the truth
Anent our British Legislature;
He fares the best who has no ruth
Concealed within his evil nature,
I saw that peace at any price
Would from my proud position pluck me;
So then I took my own advice,
And acted as the notion struck me.

I put away, with zealous might,
The great temptation to be civil,
But every afternoon and night
I went for someone like the devil!
It paid: for even older friends,
Who in the early time had nursed me,
Played into my ambitious ends—
They didn't bless, but "*sweating-worsed*" me!

And thus it came that with the Great
My patronymic now is number'd—
That now I steer the Ship of State:
"*My fractiousness hath never slumber'd!*
Opponents now have 1, a host
Who'd fain in arid regions store me;
'Tis by their aid that I can boast
Of countless thousands who adore me!

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Birrell had a little lamb,
He used to call it Bill;
He took it up to Westminster
With no intent to kill.

Its shaggy wool got trimmed a bit
With Opposition shears;
And then the little lamb was sent
Into the House of Peers.

That lamb grew less and less a lamb
As through the Lords it sped,
When Birrell got it back again
That little lamb was dead.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL is of opinion that fencing and swimming are the two best sports that women can indulge in, the reason being that they can scarcely be overdone. "To begin with," she she informed a representative of "Cassell's Saturday Journal," "fencing brings out all the muscles; it distributes them, as it were, more than any other recreation one can name. Then it trains the eye as well as the body. It also teaches a woman manners, how to preserve her temper, and to be loyal—at least, it should do."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VELVETEEN BLOUSES.

After tailor-mades, perhaps the most sought after garment is the blouse. At one time you could only buy a blouse ready-made in normal sizes; now that it has become such a necessity some houses make it in different sizes, and at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, of Wigmore-street, this is a speciality, and endless are the delightful blouses to be seen in their new spacious showroom just opened. Velveteen blouses, both plain and fancy, in all the most recent shapes and colours, some daintily tucked and stitched, others tastefully trimmed with suitable lace, and all excellently cut and thoroughly well finished. These are all made in their own workrooms and therefore most reliable. A very neat blouse-shirt in various colours of velveteen, smartly tucked front, at 10s. 6d. and white Japanese silk shirt, with American-tucked front, is also the same moderate price. In velour, chiffon, and Shantung silks there are wonderfully pretty designs, and in fancy net and lace blouses you must be difficult to please if you do not find what you require. Delaines and nuns' veilings are numerously represented, and a charming selection of evening blouses.

THE MORNING BLOUSE.

For morning blouses there is nothing so practical or so delightfully soft and comfortable as the celebrated "Viyella" shirts, which are now made and tailor-made in such pretty designs, and look just the right thing with tailor costumes. Some of the pin and fancy stripes are specially pretty and becoming.

DAINTY TEAGOWNS.

Velveteen, so much in demand this season, is a favourite material employed for teagowns. A pretty Empire gown, in aubergine, with opalescent paillette border trimmings, is both practical and elegant, whilst a fuller make, tucked at the hem in reseda green, is finished with a wide collarette of finely-tucked crepe de chine, with lace insertions and frills at the end. A large choux of Liberty satin fastens this at the breast, and falls in two soft suds well down the skirt.

EXQUISITE LINGERIE.

The trousseau—prepared chiefly in Paris—of the Princess Marie Immaculee de Bourbon-Sicile, whose recent marriage with Prince Jean Georges de Saxe created such a sensation in the fashionable world, was of rare beauty, writes our lady correspondent in Paris, but perhaps the most beautiful portion of it was the lingerie. A great quantity of Mechlin lace was used, and—for the petticoats—flounces of Brussels applique and point de Gaze. Half a dozen notably lovely petticoats had flounces of the finest Duchesse lace, with point de Gaze medallions inserted at regular intervals, and on this "set" of petticoats the ribbons—run through point de Gaze insertions—were of softest satin in a delicate shade of shell-pink. Some of the dainty matinees were of crepe de Chine in this same pale shade of pink with lavish inerustations of point de Gaze and in other cases of priceless point d'Angleterre. Valenciennes of the finest quality was used also, but not in such large quantities as is usual in elaborate trousseaux. Princess Jean Georges de Saxe has always been a connoisseur of lace, and has a marked partiality for point d'Angleterre, with which her wedding dress was elaborately trimmed; but of course the laces used on the lingerie were of more simple design than those used on the teagowns and evening toilettes. A beautiful dinner-gown—the creation of a famous Parisian dressmaker—was in a pale shade of silver-grey crepe de Chine, with the entire hem composed of antique point de Flandre, and a most picturesque item of the same lace crossing in front over the bust, the ends being confined at the left side of the waist-band by choux of almond-green satin.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 13.

The depression to the North of Kashmir has passed away and a rapid readjustment of pressure has occurred in the North of India. The weather has been dry through the whole of India, and Burma except for some light isolated falls in Madras, False Point and Port Blair.

In Burma the skies remain almost clear and there has been no change in humidity and the temperature remains nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa moderate cloud has spread over the whole division, but humidity has decreased slightly and the temperature has risen and is now in excess over the greater part of the area.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies remain moderately clouded and humidity is unchanged while the temperature has fallen to the East of the United Provinces and Central India and has risen to the West of the United Provinces and is normal or in excess in the whole division.

In the North West of India cloud remains in the extreme north but elsewhere the skies have cleared and the air is damper except in Kashmir and Sind where the temperature remains higher than usual except in parts of Gujarat where it is normal. The temperature in Baluchistan has fallen and is only slight in excess.

In the Peninsula the skies have become less clouded and the air is drier in the south-west but elsewhere humidity has risen. The temperature has risen in Deccan also, where it is nearly normal but in other parts of the Peninsula it is normal or in defect.

Some snowfall may occur in Kashmir, and there is a probability of rain on the Coromandel Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Weather fine. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Bright fair; interval cloudy weather. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton healthy, and crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in Sind Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India and at Delhi, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Bijapur, Belgaum and Karwar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in excess at Karachi and minimum 6° in defect at Bangalore and Coimbatore and 5° to 9° in excess in Rajputana, Lower Sind, the United Provinces and at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 83° at Cochin and Karwar and the lowest 50° at Indore and Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Bijapur, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast to the south of Madras. Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. E. B. BARNARD, M.P., was called from the House of Commons by the manager of his hotel recently, and asked to get an American visitor into the gallery. Having a pass for the House of Lords, Mr. Barnard first took him there. The American did not know who Mr. Barnard was, but thought he was an official whose duty it was to admit strangers, for as he was leaving he quietly tried to slip half a sovereign into his hand. The coin was declined, Mr. Barnard informing him they were not allowed to receive tips. The American afterwards found out the identity of his conductor, and studiously kept out of his way. But before he left the hotel he gave a case to the manager for Mr. Barnard as a remembrance of the kindness he had shown. It contained a gold and turquoise cuff-pin.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

In the farce of *The Electric Man* at the New Royalty Theatre there is not from its riot of preposterous foolery a note which is as unexpected as I take it to be accidental. It is the note of real tragedy. The playgoer may laugh as loudly as he likes, or as loudly as he can, at the scenes of turbulent perplexity that spring, one after another, from the confusions of confused identity; he may make the house vibrate with his appreciation of such a circumstance as Mr. Harry Nicholls, in the character of Walter Everest, being taken by his friends for the electric man his late father, "the great scientist and electrician," has recklessly mauldied on the lines of his unfortunate son, and bound hand and foot, and gagged as well, because the wretched invention has been knocking people down in the street and biting them. But he cannot laugh—and he doesn't—at the tragedy of the doll's death.

It is a curious thing that farce should be so heavily dependent upon tragedy for its basis. We roar at farces whose "comical situations" are the offspring of events which in real life fill the home with tears and the Divorce Court with briefs. As a matter of fact—though it is a fact but rarely recognised—most of our farces are nothing more than domestic tragedies of the saddest kind played in a humorous fashion by the "star" comedian and in a callous fashion by the rest of the company. Our farces from the French may be said, roughly, to be composed of volcanic complications arising either from an attempt on the part of a wife to conceal the record of a more than questionable past, or from an attempt on the part of a husband to smooth over the consequences of a singularly disgraceful present. What in stage life is a subject for the farce writer is in real life a subject for the divorce judge or the coroner.

And this "electric man" at the Royalty. Imagine a man living by himself in "rooms in London" and knowing that there sat in a chair in a curtained recess of the apartment he chiefly occupied a mechanical figure so like himself that, according even to his own story, his relatives might mistake it for his dead body! The most unimaginative man in the world would surely find this too much for his nerves. It was noised about some months ago (and subsequently contradicted by Mr. John T. Tussaud) that a hundred pounds would be given to the person who could spend a whole night among the silent figures of the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's. Although there were many who thought such an offer had really been made (for Mr. Tussaud's disclaimer was circulated some days after the false rumour had been started), no one applied at the exhibition in the Marylebone Road for the right to enter upon the awful trial. Of course not. No one wished to be driven into the madhouse. And no one but a character of farce could live by himself with his own dead body behind the curtains of his sitting-room.

It is the collapse of this "electric man," after a day of apparent life, that gives the farce at the Royalty such an appallingly tragic complexion. At seven o'clock in the evening the pathetic-looking doll—it is, indeed, a most pathetic figure, like an old and broken man with paralysis—is to come to the end of its electric life. In semi-darkness, and to the accompaniment of whispered music, it comes creeping into the room, like some uncanny creature of the "Mr. Hyde" sort, to totter slowly from sofa to table and from table to chair, and then to sink sorrowfully into a twitching heap by the awful cupboard. Nothing I have ever seen in professed tragedy has made my flesh creep to the extent it crept when Mr. Charles Hannan's terrifying automaton died "in pale moonlight" to the plaintive whispering of the Royalty violins! This doll is magnificently acted by Mr. Harry Nicholls, and the famous comedian—or cannot he now claim to be a famous tragedian?—is most ably supported by the Royalty company. But—well, it is a strange "farcical comedy" that sends one home suspicious of the shadows by the wayside and terrified at the falling of a leaf!

The Unacted are not so great as they suppose themselves to be. This, at all events, is the opinion of our managers; and, if such an opinion be unkind, the holders of it have a "good case" in their claim for forgiveness. When Mr. E. S. Willard was at the Shaftesbury Theatre with Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play *The Middleman*, whose story, it will be remembered, dealt principally with the unfair treatment extended to pottery hands by the middleman of the craft, a very young journalist wrote to the actor saying that if it was his intention, as he most sincerely hoped it was, to run a series of plays in which the tyranny of the capitalist was exposed, he hoped he (Mr. Willard) would accept for this next production a drama he had written which lashed the newspaper proprietors for their meanness towards their contributors! The scheme did not strike Mr. Willard as an attractive one, and there is nothing on record to show that the young journalist's play was ever produced.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree is a very favourite "hope" of the future Shakespeare, and his general manager, Mr. Henry Irana, could show, had he kept them, some extraordinary proofs of the insanity of the world. It is sadly significant that producers of blank-verse plays are especially sought after by the Great Unacted. Consequently, Mr. Otho Stuart, although he has been running the Adelphi for less than a couple of years, has been entreated to "give a chance" to an amount of weird rubbish that would, and should, fill a mud cart. One of the most extraordinary of an extraordinary list of impossible plays was reserved for the patient inspection of the late Wilson Barrett. The author of this, a lady, called it a "vivisection play." The "villain of the piece" was described on the programme as "a vivisectionist with a brass plate in Harley Street"; and the hero, who appeared to have some sort of official post at a seminary for young dogs, won for himself a wealthy wife all through rescuing a small bull terrier from the laboratory of the "vivisectionist with a brass plate in Harley Street."

What made the triumph over vivisection so complete was the fact that the lady had previously promised to become the wife of the villain of Harley Street? This was a crushing blow vivisection, and Mr. Barrett, as he read the play, could plainly see himself liberally patronised, for at least a couple of nights, by the anti-vivisectionists, in the event of his producing the play; but, dramatic as was the situation where the hero, with the grateful bull-terrier peeping fearfully from pocket of his overcoat, defied the "vivisectionist with a brass plate in Harley Street" to come one step nearer; as sweet as was the idea of the wee dogvie [illegible] of page at the wedding, and holding the bride's train in its mouth; Wilson Barrett was forced to return the lady's manuscript to her with the usual compliments and thanks. This the gentle Barrett found it a little difficult to do, since the good woman, in submitting the play to his consideration, complimented him highly upon his personal virtues, and declared herself as being certain that he could not, with such an angelic face as his, refuse to do the thing she had asked.

Of course Mr. Jerrard Grant Allen, the manager of the Criterion, has had his experience of the Great Unacted. He has only been a full-blown manager, "on his own," for a few weeks—since, in fact, he opened the theatre in Piccadilly Circus with *The Amateur Socialist*; but the Great Unacted are always down on the new manager swiftly, lest he might find time, supposing him to be "green," to learn the awful art of saying "No." His success at the Criterion with Mr. Tarpey's admirable comedy was no sooner made known in the Press, than the young manager was bombared with "new and original" plays in sufficient quantity to last him for a year—provided his put on a fresh one every week, as it would have been necessary to do.

One of the plays submitted to Mr. Grant Allen by the Great Unacted was the work of a Frenchman who had evidently translated it from a drama belonging to his own country with the aid of a French-English English-French dictionary. Here is an extract from one of the passages of "directions." "Enter Lucille in a night dress diaphanous through which we witness her form designed." I hasten to inform readers of *M. A. P.* that Mr. Grant Allen has sent the play back to its author with the information that his piece is not suitable for the Criterion. From a member of the Great Unacted of Germany Mr. Allen received the other day a letter in which the following poetic observation occurred:—"When I received your very kind card intimating that you would give my play your best attention I was indeed full of joyous hope, and I believe that some of that joyous hope breathes warmly in every merry utterance of my dramatis personæ." It is to be feared that there is no joyous hope for the poor gentleman as a writer of dialogue.

SOUTH Australia has always resisted the claim of Victoria to the strip of territory between the two States, the ownership of which has been in dispute for many years, and on Nov. 16 the Chief Secretary (Hon. A.A. Kirkpatrick), who is acting for the Premier, forwarded the following letter to the Premier of Victoria:—"My attention has been called to a paragraph in the press in which it is stated that it is the intention of your Government to cut up the land included in the disputed strip of country on the border of Victoria and South Australia and lease the same for agricultural purposes. Whilst of the opinion that it is highly desirable that the question of the disputed territory should be settled so soon as possible in order that the best use should be made of the land in question, as well as that the long-standing dispute as to ownership should be finally disposed of, my Government are strongly of opinion that nothing should be done on the part of Victoria to assume or give greater rights of possession than has been done up till now. In order that it may not be supposed that the Government of this State acquiesce in the proposed action, or in any way recognise the right of Victoria to assume any further powers than have hitherto been taken, but which have always been disputed by this Government, I beg to formally protest against any such proposed action."

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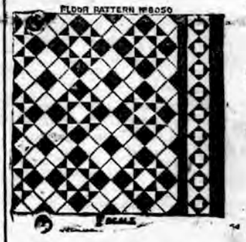

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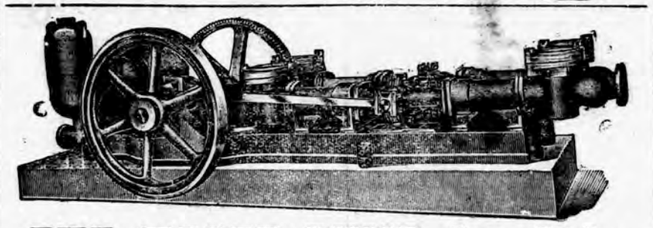

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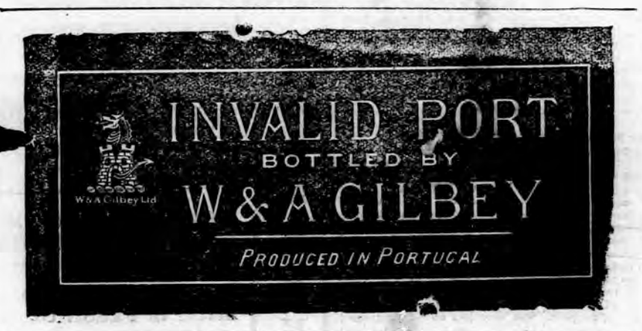

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